

THE
ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY
OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR

1910.

BY

S. G. H. MOORE, M.D., D.P.H.

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Medical Superintendent of Hospitals,

Chief Medical Officer to the Education Authority



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.



HUDDERSFIELD :

DAILY CHRONICLE PRINTING WORKS, LORD STREET.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Meets at the Town Hall on the second Wednesday in each month,
at 3-45 p.m.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., J.P., Mayor. and 21 Members.

Mr. Alderman B. BROADBENT, M.A., J.P. Chairman.

Mr. Councillor J. WALKER, Deputy Chairman.

Aldermen :

A. Gee, J.P.	W. H. Jessop, J.P.
John Holroyd, J.P., (Deputy Mayor.)	H. Pullon, M.B., C.M.

Councillors :

S. Ainley.	T. W. Hesketh.
J. T. Armitage.	J. E. Kaye.
E. A. Beaumont.	D. Midgley.
B. Bottomley.	S. Stephens.
S. Brierley.	J. Sykes.
B. Calverley.	Law Taylor.
J. Cudworth.	A. Whitworth.
A. Halstead	

Duties and Powers.

To execute and perform in the name and on behalf of the Council, but subject to the Standing Orders of the Council and to confirmation by the Council, all the powers and duties of the Corporation in relation to the following:—

- Infectious and Epidemic Diseases.
- Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.
- Common Lodging Houses.
- Cleansing of Infected Houses.
- Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams.
- Health Statistics and Sickness and Mortality Returns.
- Superintendence of the Department of the Medical Officer of Health.
- All the powers and duties imposed upon the Council by the Midwives Act, 1902.
- Removal and Disposal of Nightsoil and Refuse.
- Public Urinals and Conveniences.
- Nuisances.
- Offensive Trades.
- Control of Drains, Privies, Ashpits, and Cesspools.
- Buildings and Rooms unfit for Habitation
- Polluted Wells.
- Adulteration of Food and Drugs.
- Unwholesome Food.
- Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milkshops.
- Canal Boats.
- Factories and Workshops.
- Small Holdings and Allotments (pursuant to the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908).

Public Health Department.

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

S. G. H. MOORE, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

M. MACDONALD, M.D., D.P.H.

LYDIA K. TOWERS M.B., Ch.B., L.M., D.P.H.

AGNES G. MACLAREN, M.B., C.M., L.M.

Public Analyst :

L. GORDON PAUL, Ph.D., F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector :

J. McKINNA, F.R.C.V.S.

Hospital Matron :

Miss M. STEVENSON.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

WILLIAM MEDLEY DRAKE. †

Deputy Chief Inspector :

ALBERT BROOK. † § ‡

Assistant Inspectors :

R. ALLISON. † *

M. G. H. TRESIDDER. *

A. AINLEY. † *

O. E. GRAHAM †

GEORGE A. SHAW. †

Infectious Diseases Officer :

M. TURNER.

Clerks :

M. V. SUTCLIFFE. †

N. LOCKWOOD.

H. TATE.

† Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.

* Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Food Inspector.

§ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute in Practical Sanitary Science.

‡ Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors Examination Board.

ABSTRACT.

1. **Situation.**—Latitude $53^{\circ} 39' 7''$ N.; Longitude $1^{\circ} 47' 30''$ W.
2. **Elevation**—Varies from 150 feet to 1200 feet above Sea Level.
3. **Area of the Borough.**—11,859 acres; of the Central District, 734 acres.
4. **Population.**—1901 Census, 95,047; estimated at middle of 1910 by Registrar General's method without correction by local data 94703: Medical Officer of Health's estimate, 106000.
5. **Density of Population.**—For the Borough 8.0 persons per acre; for the Central District, 30.3.
6. **Marriages.**—Number during the year, 916; rate per 1,000 of the population, 9.7.
7. **Births.**—

Males	1091	}	Total 2164.
Females	...	1073		
- Rate 22.93.
8. **Natural Increase.**—For the year, 593; since the Census, 6343.
9. **Deaths.**—

Males	811	}	Total 1571.
Females	...	760		

Annual rate of mortality, 16.64.

Mean rate during years 1900-1909, 17.18.

Total deaths from zymotic diseases, 107.

Annual rate of mortality do. 1.13.

Mean rate of mortality do. years 1900-1909, 1.43.

NOTE.—"Rate" = per 1,000 per annum. All rates are calculated on the Registrar General's figure.

The death rate for 1909 was the lowest on record. For 1910 there was an increase of 0·34 per 1,000, but the rate, 16·64, was 0·54 below the average for the 10 years 1900=1909. These figures assume the population to have been decreasing during the decade, but it is certain that the population has been increasing, and when the Census returns appear, there will be shown a greater progressive decline. The work of the Health Committee is justified even on the existing erroneous figures. It will be still further vindicated when the Census figures are published.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH
OF HUDDERSFIELD.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

It is regrettable in the interests of the inhabitants of Huddersfield that the information contained in the Annual Report is not more widely disseminated and more fully considered. Elaborate calculations are made, and of course certain detailed statistical tables are of necessity published, but in each case where practicable, pictorial methods of showing important facts are adopted, so that even if a close study be not made of the report, it will at least repay the devotion of an hour or two of leisure to look through its pages.

The Report contains a statement of the general death rate, and of rates of death per 1,000 population caused by the principal diseases occurring in the town during the year 1910. Certain considerations which appear to rise out of an examination of these rates in comparison with the rates obtaining in former years are set forth also. There is a statement showing the operations of the Public Health Department, an account of the execution of the Midwives Act, the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and other Acts. An account is given of the administration of the Sanatorium for infectious diseases, which will well repay a perusal, especially that part dealing with the Phthisis Pavilion.

The present is the tenth Annual Report upon the health of the Borough which it has been my duty to submit. The previous Medical Officers of Health for the Borough have been Dr. Pritchett, Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron, Dr. Kaye, and Dr. Annis

The word "rate" as applied to birth, death, and some other rates, refers to per 1,000 per annum of the population living in the borough. Thus the statement that the death rate of Huddersfield for 1910 was 16.64, means that during the year that number of persons died for every 1,000 inhabitants.

The calculation is made $\frac{\text{Deaths} \times 1000}{\text{Population.}}$

It is evident that the deaths registered are a known quantity, but the population (except in the census year) is not accurately known, and has to be estimated by arithmetical methods. If the accepted population is less than the real then the death rate will be too high, and conversely if the rates are calculated from an exaggerated population, the figures arrived at will be too low.

We have been publishing rates for Huddersfield on a population probably above eleven per cent under-estimated, and consequently our rates have been adversely affected to that extent. The official figures of the Registrar-General must be accepted, but during the last few years I have made my own estimate of the population, and I am confident from a consideration of the facts which I have ascertained, and which are set out hereafter, that the statement that the population is under-estimated by above eleven per cent is well founded.

Each succeeding census has revealed very grave discrepancies in the population of different districts as estimated by the Registrar-General. It is established that the Registrar-General shall adopt a single method of estimation, and apply it to the whole country. That seems natural, because it is not practicable for an official located in the Metropolis to have information as to the local circumstances which influence particular districts. But it is only justifiable to apply any particular method in so important a matter if experience justifies such adherence to a fixed principle. Now experience shows that the method of the Registrar-General does not give

reliable results, but that on the other hand, census after census, it has been found that the results differ widely from the facts. Therefore, it appears worth the while of the Government to modify the established system, and to regard as the official estimated population that which is arrived at by local officers acquainted with the circumstances affecting their districts.

The Registrar-General bases his estimate on the assumption that the rate of progression in any district, whether in the direction of increase or decrease, will remain constant for twenty years. It is ascertained for the ten yearly period between two censuses, and the Registrar-General assumes that the rate will continue for the succeeding ten years. No account is taken of alterations in localities, such as for example, migration from central districts in densely population towns to suburban places outside the boundaries of such towns, but such migration led to an erroneous estimate in the population of Liverpool during the intercensal period of 1891-1901 of something like 80,000, the population of a big town; again, where owing to strikes, lock-outs, or stagnant trade arising from any cause during one census period, migration from a town takes place, and when during the succeeding period, owing to flourishing trade immigration takes place. In short *it is certain from beforehand* that estimates based on this assumption will inevitably fail to give reliable results in certain instances. That is as certain as a proposition in Euclid, because the rate of change, whether increase or decrease, cannot possibly be uniform through a long series of years.

The independent estimate which I have made is arrived at by considering the following facts:—

1.—Adding to the population the excess of births over deaths, that is, the natural increase.

2.—By instituting a comparison between the number of voters on the burgess rolls year by year.

3.—By making a comparison between the number of occupied houses year by year.

4.—By taking into consideration the number of children on the school registers year by year.

No. 3 is also supplemented by a consideration of the number of houses supplied with water by the Corporation Water Department during the year.

These methods are set out below:—

1.—Excess of Births over Deaths.

April, 1901, to December, 1902	...	...	1112
During 1903	...	...	668
During 1904	...	...	586
During 1905	...	...	651
During 1906	...	...	663
During 1907	...	...	588
During 1908	...	...	703
During 1909	...	...	779
During 1910	...	...	593
Total natural increase since the Census			6343

2.—Comparison of Burgess Rolls.

Number of Burgesses on Roll	1901	...	19712
„ „ „	1902	...	19784
„ „ „	1903	...	20106
„ „ „	1904	...	20196
„ „ „	1905	...	20382
„ „ „	1906	...	20758
„ „ „	1907	...	21117
„ „ „	1908	...	21483
„ „ „	1909	...	21762
„ „ „	1910	...	22269

Number of inhabitants per voter at Census period 4.82178.

On this basis:—

Increase of population	1902	...	347
„ „	1903	...	1553
„ „	1904	...	434
„ „	1905	...	897
„ „	1906	...	1813
„ „	1907	...	1731
„ „	1908	...	1765
„ „	1909	...	1345
„ „	1910	...	2444
Total since the Census			12329

3.—Comparison of Occupied Houses.

Number of new houses erected, April, 1901, to				
December, 1902				... 496
Number of new houses erected				1903 ... 361
" " "				1904 ... 366
" " "				1905 ... 319
" " "				1906 ... 345
" " "				1907 ... 350
" " "				1908 ... 334
" " "				1909 ... 322
" " "				1910 ... 308
Number of persons per house at Census, 1901				... 4.25152
Number of inhabited houses at Census, 1891				... 20943
Number of uninhabited houses at Census, 1891				965
or 1 in 21.				

At the 1901 Census the figures were 22,356 inhabited and 1,186 uninhabited, or 1 in 19.

The rate of change of inhabited and uninhabited houses being very low, may be neglected, and the calculation made as follows:—

Number of new houses erected, 1910				... 308
Allow 1 in 19 to be empty				... 16
				<hr/> 292

Applying the number of persons per house found at the Census, we arrive at a probable increase during 1910 of 1,241.

The estimates of the number of occupied houses obtained by the above method, namely, 25,389, is corroborated by the fact that during 1910 the Water Department supplied water to 25,967 houses.

4.—Comparison of School Attendances.

Number of Children on School Registers, 1901				14627
" " "				1902 14831
" " "				1903 15148
" " "				1904 15373
" " "				1905 15391
" " "				1906 15482
" " "				1907 15833
" " "				1908 16157
" " "				1909 16405
" " "				1910 16514

In the Census-year 1901 approximately 154 children were on the registers per 1,000 inhabitants. If we assume the ratio to remain the same, the population for 1910 will be 107,233, greater by 12,530 than the figure based upon the Registrar-General's method of estimating the population.

The following tabular summary shows that each of these methods corroborates the other for the past year, and further, that the results for the years preceding are also corroboratory:—

Method.	Years.								
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910 Totals.
1	1112	668	586	651	663	588	703	779	593 6343
2	347	1553	434	897	1813	1731	1765	1345	2444 12329
3	1998	1454	1475	1284	1390	1412	1343	1297	1241 12894
4	1258	2059	1461	117	590	2280	2104	1610	707 12186

If the average of the above four methods be taken, it gives an increase of approximately 11,000 persons.

Because the three last methods all contradict the first, viz., the excess of births over deaths, in view of what is known about this last named, I am of opinion that we may safely assume that *the present population of Huddersfield is substantially greater than 106,000.*

Nine hundred and sixteen marriages took place in the Borough, the rate being 9.7 per 1,000, which is 0.7 above the rate during 1909.

The death rate for 1910, based on the Registrar-General's estimate of population, namely, 94,703, is 16.64 per 1,000, but on a population of 106,000 it is less than 15, and it is practically certain that this figure is more nearly correct than the former.

The zymotic death rate was 1.13 per 1,000, which is slightly in excess of the rate experienced in 1909, namely, 1.05. The rate during the 10 years 1900-1909 was 1.43 per 1,000.

I have set forth previously the *fact* that the death rate is satisfactorily low. It is singular in face of this *fact*, established by the records of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and which does not lie within the realms of discussion, that there should be in certain circles in the town an established

belief that the death rate is unsatisfactory. This is a singular phenomenon which calls for attention on the part of the members of the Council who are interested that their town should not have a bad reputation.

The intense local patriotism of Leeds, and similar sentiments in Bradford and Sheffield, conduce undoubtedly to the high reputation and success of these important centres of industry. They are no mean cities and their example is worthy of being followed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. G. Moore". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department, Huddersfield,

May 8th, 1911.

STATISTICS.

Population.

The population on the basis of the Registrar-General's method of calculation, estimated to mid-year, 1910, was 94,703, or a decrease of 37 for the year, equal to .039 per cent of the total number of inhabitants.

By each of the four methods set forth in the introductory letter, however, a substantial increase is shown. This is progressive from year to year. There are good grounds for the belief that the total number of inhabitants of the Borough is something like 106,000 persons.

The following table shows the changes in the population census by census since the year 1831, and the change per cent:—

Census.	Population.	Variation.	Rate per cent.
1831	36732	...	...
1841	44933	+ 8201	+ 22
1851	54073	+ 9140	+ 20
1861	60940	+ 6867	+ 12
1871	70253	+ 9313	+ 15
1881	81823	+ 11570	+ 16
1891	†95420	+ 13597	+ 16
1901	95047	— 373	— 0.39

† Including the district of Longwood, which was added in 1890, and had a Census population in 1891 of 5406 persons.

+ Increase.

— Decrease.

Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised in the Borough was 916, equal to 9.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages in the Borough and in the Huddersfield Union in five yearly periods from 1876 to 1905, and the numbers for the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910.

Periods.	Borough of Huddersfield.	Huddersfield Poor Law Union.	Average Population of the Borough.
1876-80	820	1178	78919
1881-85	852	1247	84633
1886-90	843	1279	91440
1891-95	844	1298	95336
1896-00	882	1384	95149
1901-05	916	1422	94963
1906	821	1531	94851
1907	1008	1556	94814
1908	970	1478	94777
1909	857	1423	94740
1910	916	1442	94703

Births.

In Tables A and No. 7 (post) will be found details of the birth-rates in the various districts of the Borough. The following short statement gives the population, births, and birth-rate for the years 1872, 1882, 1892, and 1902.

Year	Population.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1872 ...	71,780 ...	2,682 ...	37.5
1882 ...	83,271 ...	2,562 ...	30.8
1892 ...	95,373 ...	2,214 ...	23.3
1902 ...	95,000 ...	2,354 ...	24.4

It will be seen that the birth-rate underwent a reduction of 38 per cent in 20 years, and that it has apparently become stationary at about 23 or 24 per 1,000 population.

A Table shewing the population, deaths, births, and natural increase of population year by year for the period 1872 to 1910 inclusive is given on page 22.

During the year 2,164 births were registered; less by 154 than during 1909. The sexes and rates for the year and for each quarter are shown in the table below.

1910.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Birth-rate.
1st Quarter.	250	261	511	21·66
2nd „	276	279	555	23·52
3rd „	275	278	553	23·44
4th „	290	255	545	23·10
Totals...	1091	1073	2164	22·93

England and Wales, 1910. Birth Rates and Infantile Mortality Rates.

	Estimated Population to Middle 1910.	Number of Births, 1910.	Birth-rate per 1,000 persons living at all ages.	Infant Mortality Annual Death- rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
England & Wales	36,169,150	897,100	24·8	106
77 Great Towns ...	16,940,895	420,499	24·9	115
136 Smaller Towns	4,965,216	117,759	23·7	104
Huddersfield ...	94,703	2,164	22·93	99

Births in the Huddersfield Poor Law Union.

Sub. Reg District.	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Huddersfield ...	1269	1313	1293	1233	1292	1111	1127	1057	1114	1001	1062	950	1002	966	1099	1059	1133	1104	1042	1091	1090	1071	1078	1055	1094	1117	1101	1022
Almondbury ...	404	440	410	363	394	374	383	359	362	321	355	302	332	352	393	485	622	638	574	597	559	547	545	582	530	530	540	510
Kirkheaton.....	298	374	448	391	397	412	394	349	367	380	372	335	334	322	359	282	135	139	149	154	140	161	159	151	142	131	138	152
Kirkburton ...	341	371	317	330	382	338	346	298	328	303	278	297	286	282	255	289	280	290	270	306	310	332	292	306	297	288	317	308
New Mill	207	196	196	202	185	167	174	154	183	157	159	140	162	151	160	156	149	152	135	135	149	145	133	151	141	141	119	122
Holmfirth	307	289	299	278	268	273	290	241	262	231	234	223	214	236	204	221	190	188	183	202	196	202	167	197	184	183	176	190
Honley	355	373	351	334	376	342	329	323	345	336	303	258	294	290	291	316	270	272	284	297	284	276	270	266	305	265	273	223
Lockwood	510	544	508	484	473	507	463	449	455	459	438	395	484	402	504	608	621	651	573	614	614	638	633	677	588	662	681	633
Slaithwaite.....	279	294	283	249	254	260	245	249	273	308	315	295	274	278	226	239	212	224	196	217	212	208	216	215	230	224	242	194
Golcar.....	707	680	651	662	660	640	657	552	582	610	591	493	502	527	547	421	436	413	416	370	400	387	381	397	433	377	396	377
Totals....	4677	4874	4756	4526	4681	4424	4408	4031	4271	4106	4107	3688	3884	3806	4038	4076	4048	4071	3822	3983	3954	3967	3874	3997	3944	3918	3983	3731

For the information relating to the Poor Law Union I am indebted to Mr. Rigby, Clerk to the Guardians.

NOTE.—In July, 1898, Dalton was transferred from Kirkheaton district to Almondbury, which will explain the serious decrease in the former and increase in the latter.

In March, 1898, Lindley and Longwood were transferred from Golcar to Lockwood.

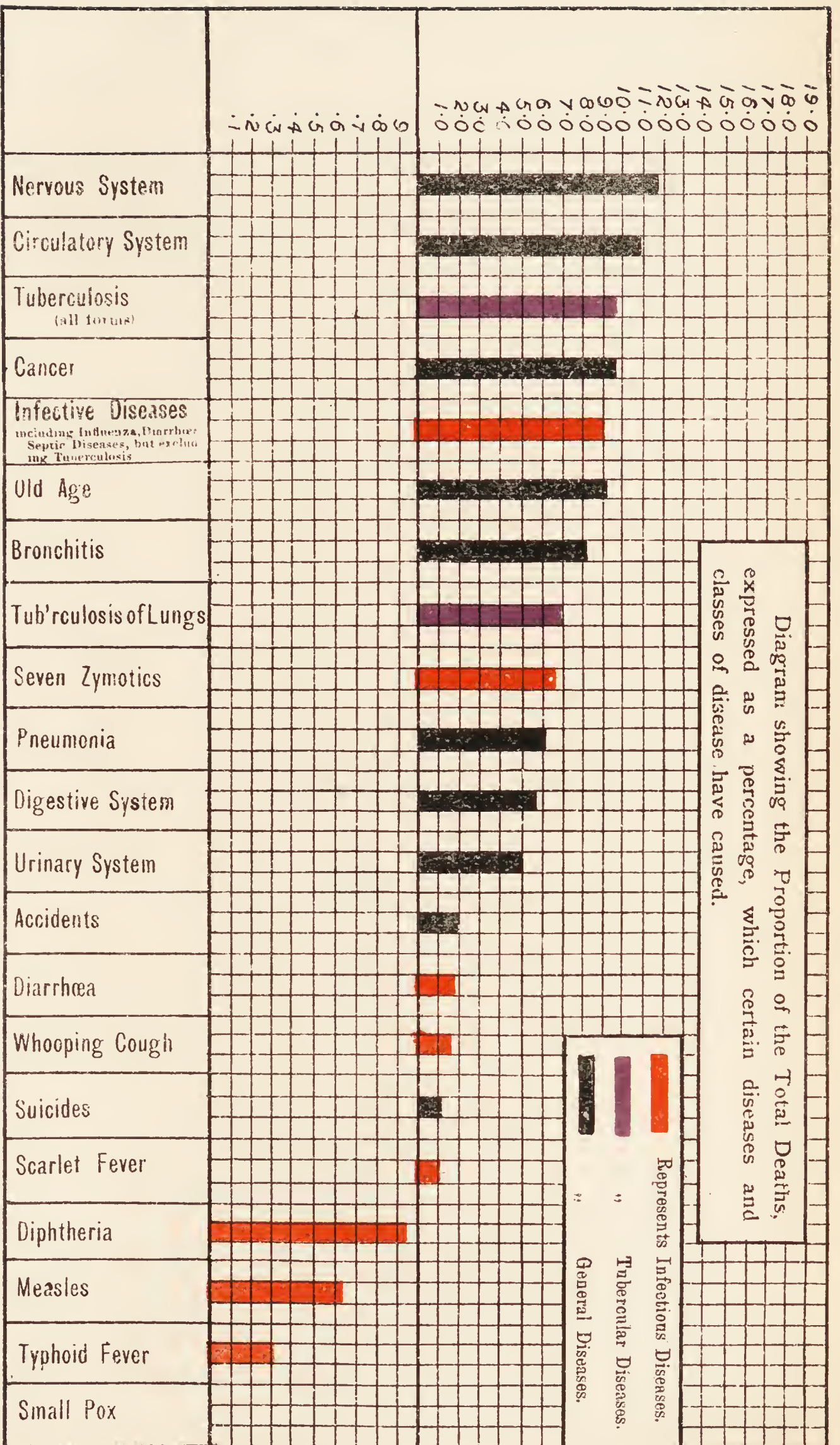
Mortality.

During the year 1910 there were 1,571 deaths in the Borough.

The tabular statement below shows the proportion of the total deaths expressed as a percentage, which certain diseases and classes of disease have caused :—

All diseases of nervous system, including Convulsions, Apoplexy, and Epilepsy	11.58 per cent.
All diseases of circulatory system, including all forms of Heart disease	10.88 „
Tuberculosis, all forms	9.74 „
Cancer	9.55 „
All Infective diseases, including the seven Zymotics, Influenza, Infective Enteritis, Summer Diarrhoea, Gangrene, and Pyaemia, but excluding all forms of	
Tuberculosis	9.42 „
Old Age	9.29 „
Bronchitis	8.21 „
Tuberculosis of Lungs	7.07 „
Seven Zymotics	6.81 „
Diarrhoea	1.91
Whooping Cough	1.85
Scarlet Fever	1.15
Diphtheria	0.95
Measles	0.64
Typhoid Fever	0.32
Small Pox	0.00
Pneumonia	6.11 „
All diseases of digestive system, including intestinal obstruction, Gastric Ulcer, and Appendicitis	5.73 „
Urinary System. including all forms of Kidney Disease	4.96 „
Accidents	1.97 „
Suicides	1.21 „

The above information is expressed graphically in the following diagram :—



Deaths at different age periods, expressed in percentages of the total deaths :—

TABLE II.

Aged under 1 year	...	...	...	...	13.68
„ 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	7.96
„ 5 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	4.20
„ 15 to 25 years	...	...	...	...	4.33
„ 25 to 65 years	...	..	...	...	43.67
„ 65 and over	...	...	...	...	26.16

Deaths in Public Institutions.

of persons resident in the Borough.

In the Sanatorium for infectious diseases 31 deaths occurred.

In the General Infirmary 98 „ „

In the Nursing Home 10 „ „

In the Poor Law Workhouses 96 „ „

In the West Riding Lunatic Asylums 33 „ „

Infantile Mortality.

The mortality among infants during the year underwent a slight increase. Thus per 1,000 children born during 1909 the deaths numbered 96, during the current year the figure became 99, an increase of 3 per 1,000.

This work is of the nature of a special effort, and for that reason it needs continually repeated sustentation, otherwise, although some of the good done will remain permanently, the phenomenal success which has apparently rewarded the special work cannot be maintained. Much of the reduction in the death rate among infants resulted from the intense widespread public interest which was due to the passing of the Notification of Births Act, and from the action of Alderman Broadbent during the first year of his Mayoralty. This interest is gradually subsiding, and it is therefore

advisable that something should be done if possible to re-awaken and sustain it.

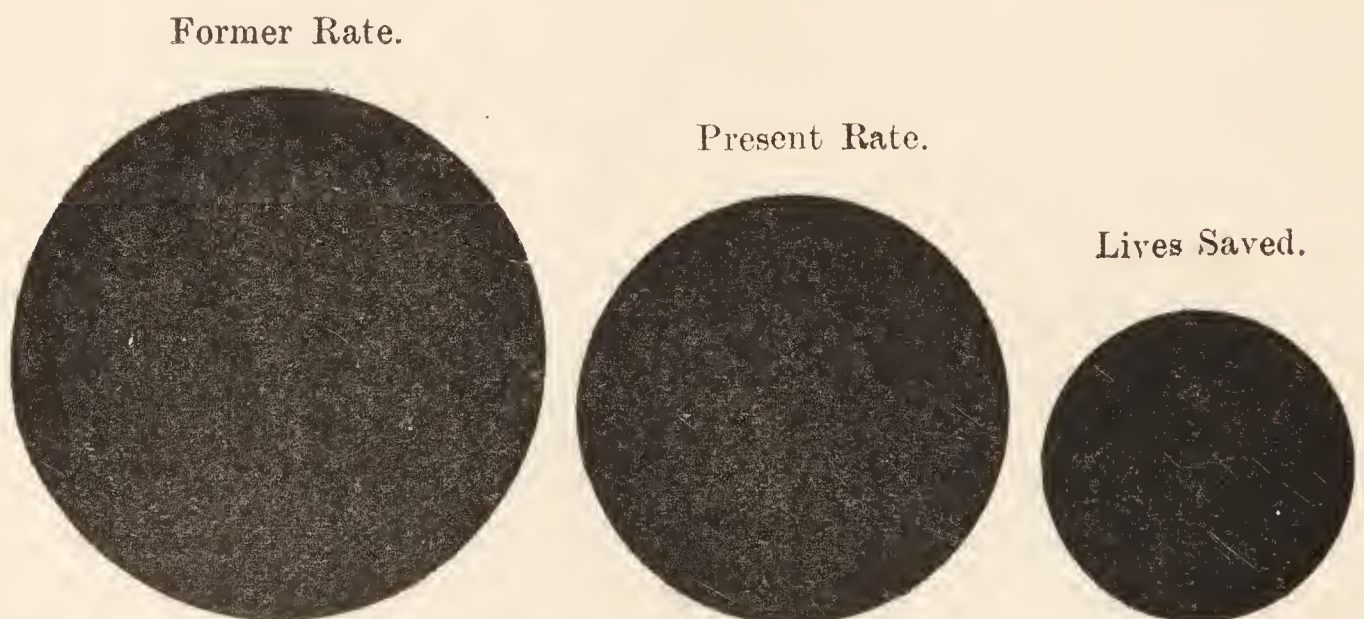
The meteorological conditions during the year were favourable, and there is no room to doubt that given unfavourable meteorological conditions the rate will increase.

The former of the three graphic representations of the facts relative to infant mortality in Huddersfield shows how the rate varied from the average of the 34 years from 1877 to 1910. It is very striking, indicating as it does the very substantial improvement which has occurred during the last 11 years, and notably the decrease during the period since the Notification of Births Act has been in operation. The second chart shows the variation in the infant mortality rate year by year.

Saving of Infant Life.

The number of children born during the years 1907-8-9-10 was 9,019. If the Infant Mortality figure during these four years had been 154, that is the average rate for the thirty years 1877-1906, the number of deaths under one year of age would have been 1,389. The number of deaths which actually occurred was 912. There is thus an apparent local saving of life of 477.

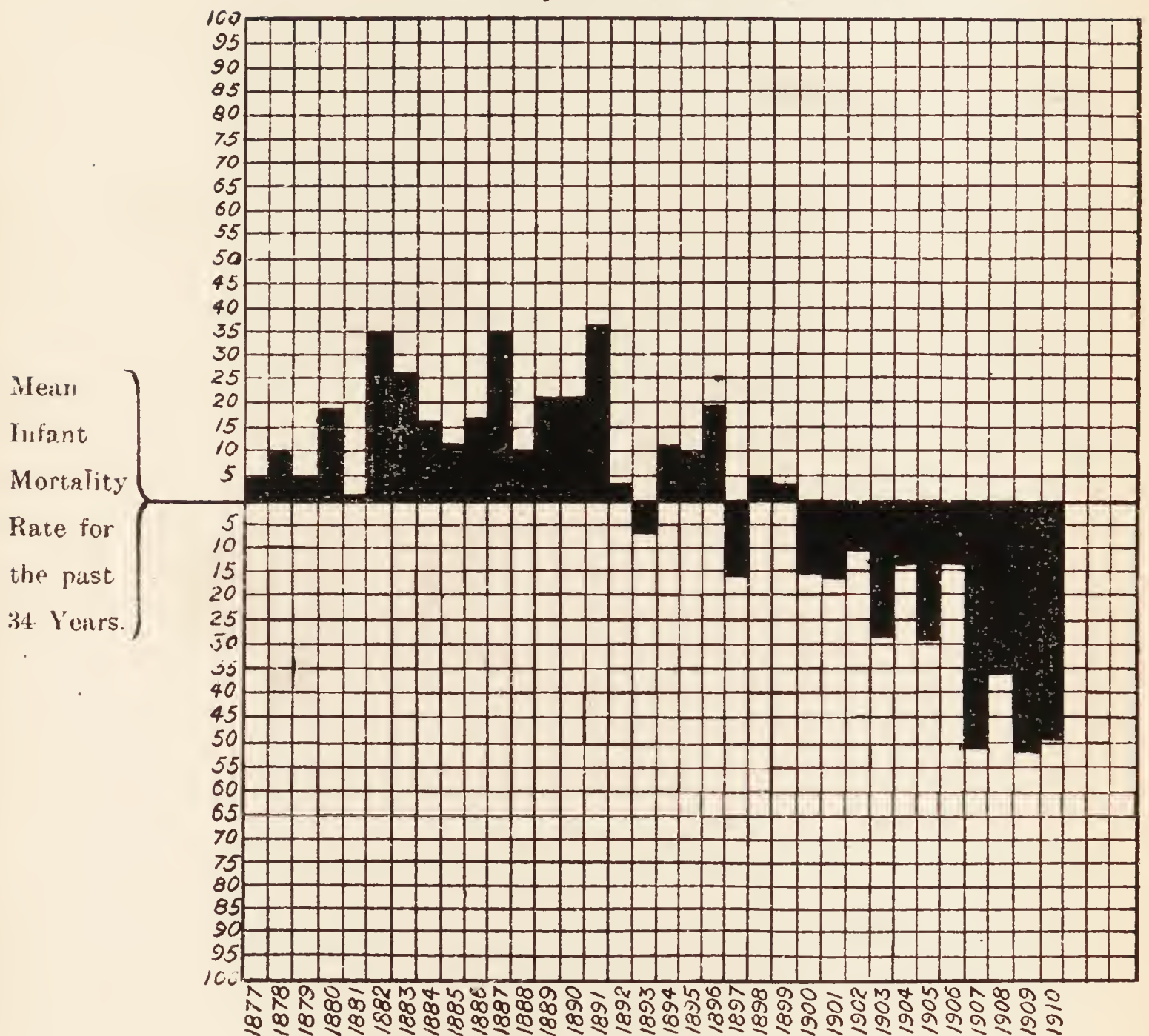
The following figures represent graphically the foregoing statement :—



Scale 1 sq. m. m. = 1 infant death, or life.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Diagram showing Annual Departure from the Mean of the
Thirty-Four Years 1877—1910.



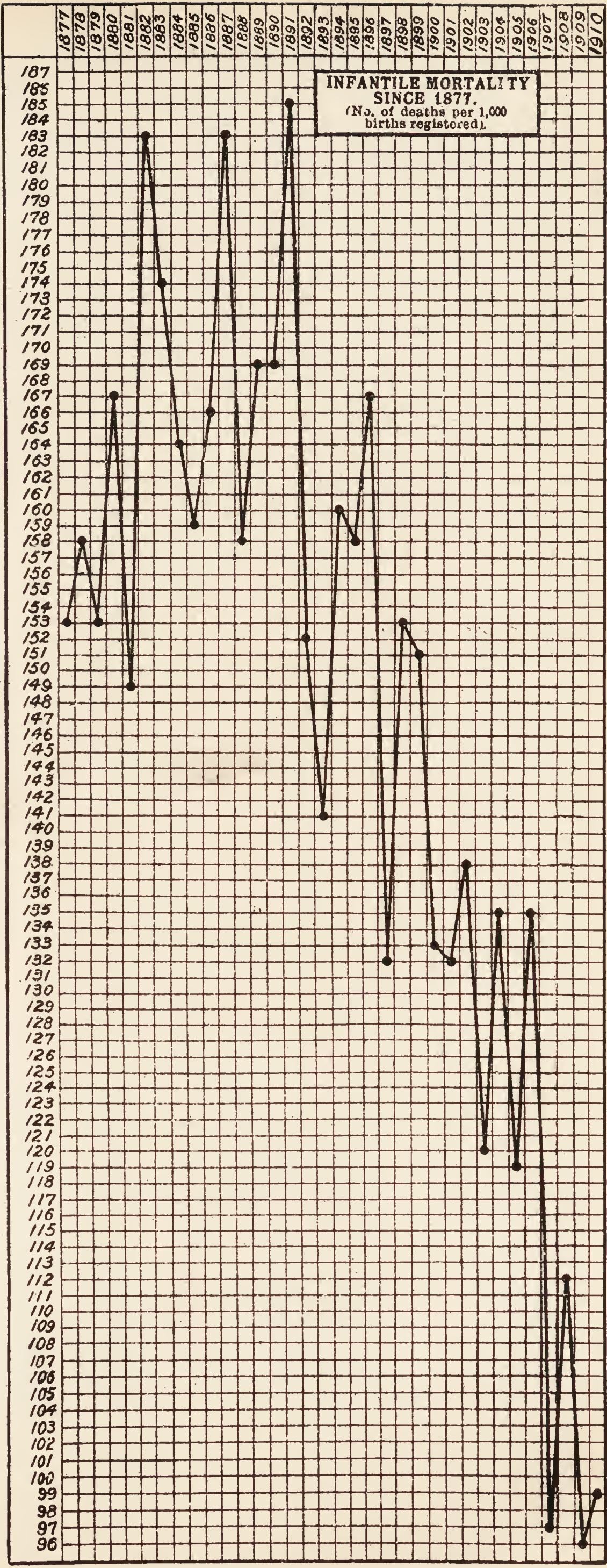


Chart showing the Diseases which caused the principal amount of Infant Mortality during 1910, and the percentage caused by each disease.

Deaths caused by Preventable Diseases.
 " " Doubtfully Preventable Diseases.
 " " Non-Preventable Diseases.

60
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

The following
8 Diseases :

Premature Birth

Congenital Defects
(including Debility
at Birth).

Diarrhea

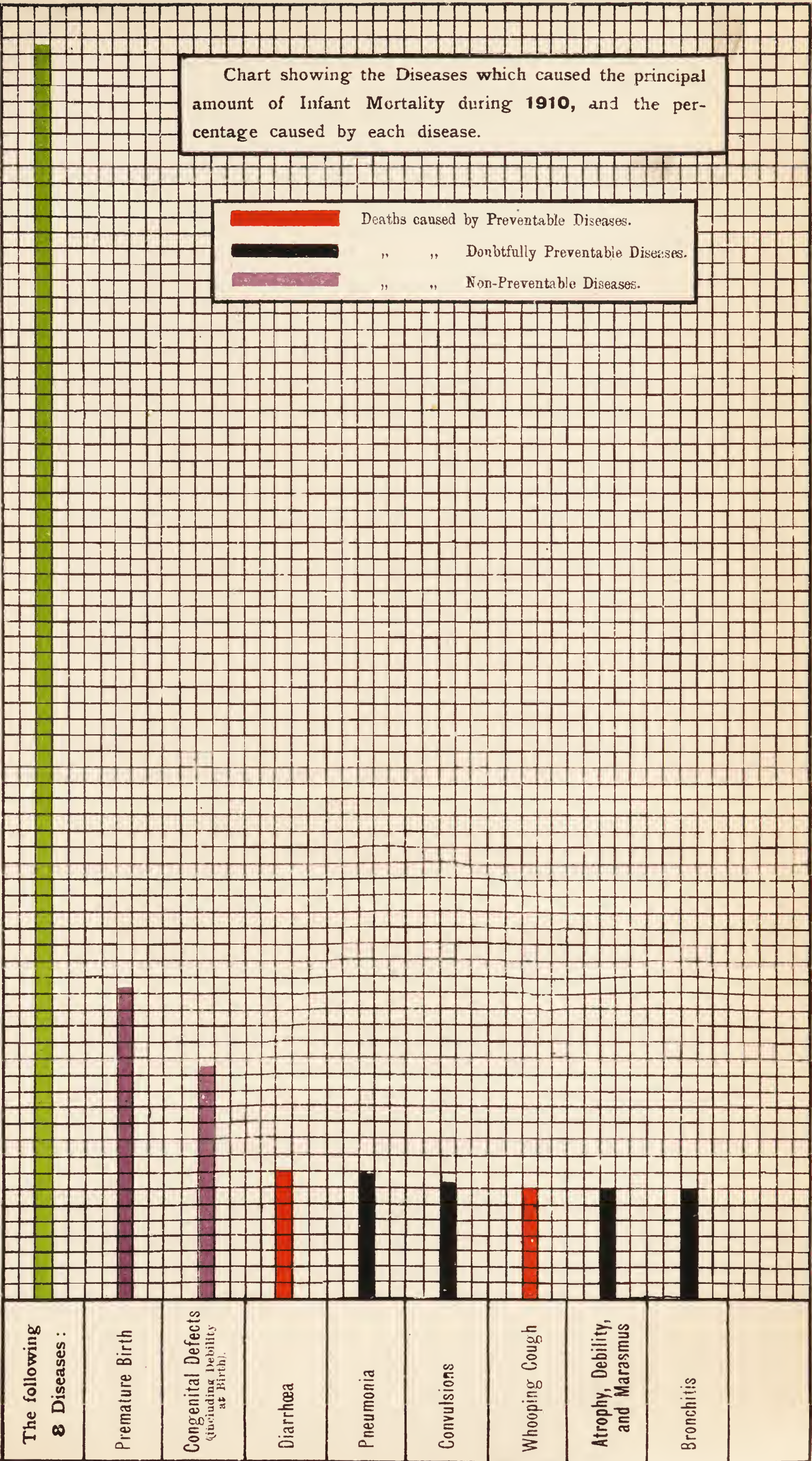
Pneumonia

Convulsions

Whooping Cough

Atrophy, Debility,
and Marasmus

Bronchitis



Midwives Report, 1910.

During the year 1910 there were 27 registered midwives practising in Huddersfield, one of whom has since died. Two of these only acted as monthly nurses, leaving 25 who undertook cases on their own account. These 25 midwives have attended 921 cases, doctors were present at 309 cases, being in attendance at 260, and sent for to 49 cases which presented abnormalities. The midwives alone managed 612 cases.

Since April 1st, 1910, the new regulations made under power conferred by the Midwives Act have been enforced in Huddersfield.

Only one death has occurred from Puerperal Fever in the midwives' practice, and in this instance a doctor was also in attendance at the confinement. No deaths have occurred from Eclampsia or Pelvic Cellulitis.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever have occurred during the year, and three cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were treated very efficiently, and good recoveries were fortunately made.

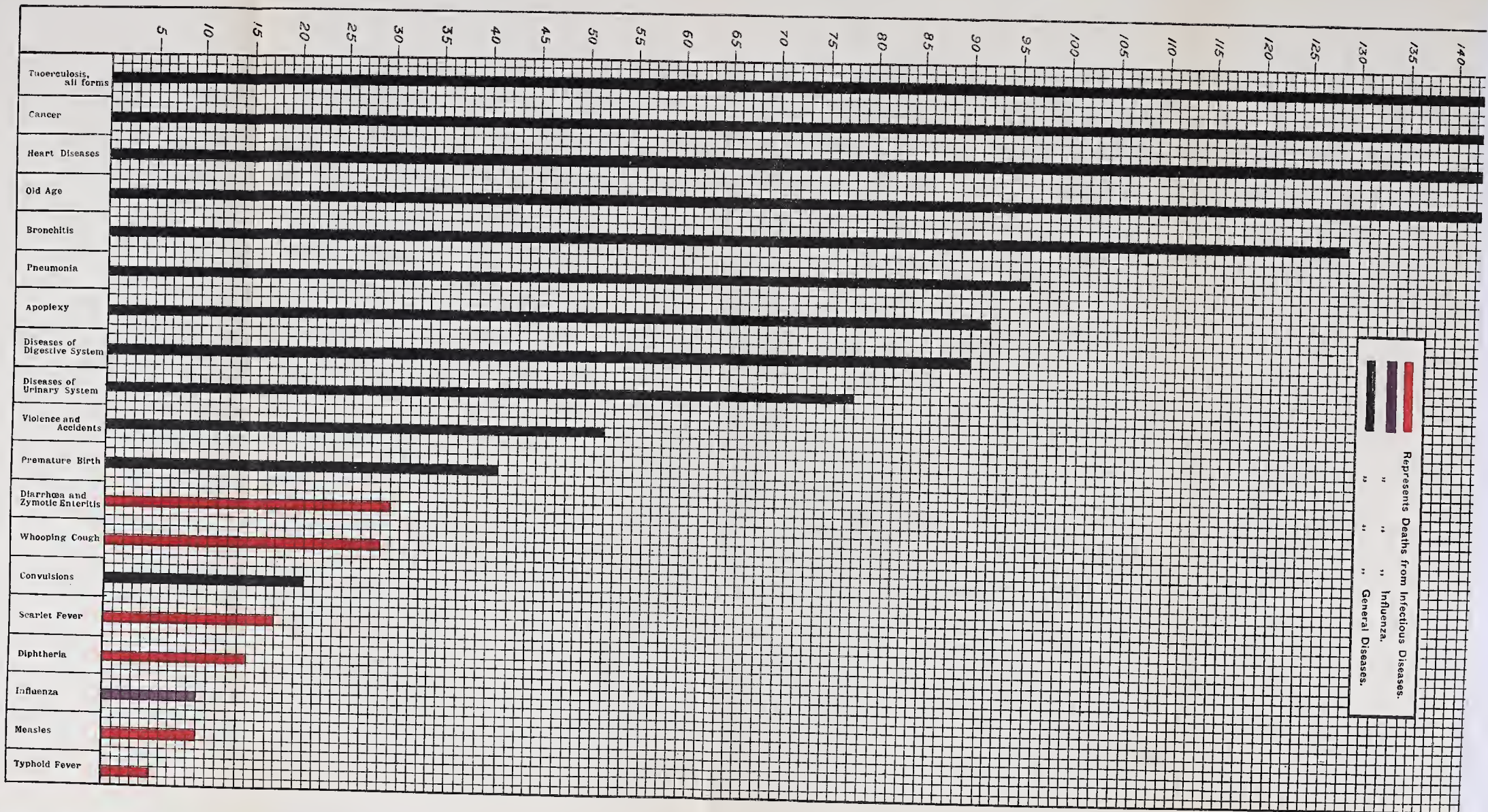
Of the 27 registered midwives practising only five are trained, leaving 22 untrained. Of the 22 untrained midwives two act as monthly nurses only. The standard of cleanliness is well maintained among the untrained women.

Of the untrained midwives who undertake cases on their own account, and who ought to be able to write up their cases in the register, seven are unable to write, and two can neither read nor write. They are therefore dependent on relatives, friends, and patients for the keeping of the official register of cases.

The midwifery nurse attached to the Victoria Nurses' Home, Clare Hill, has attended 117 cases. In 59 cases a doctor was in attendance, and at five cases a doctor was sent for because of some difficulty connected with the case, or other adequate reason. The nurse had sole charge of the case in 53 instances.

The following table gives the Population, Births, and Deaths, with the excess of Births over Deaths for the past 39 years :—

Years.	Population.	Births	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1910	94703	2164	1571	593
1909	94740	2318	1539	779
1908	94777	2348	1645	703
1907	94814	2189	1601	588
1906	94851	2301	1638	663
1905	94888	2256	1605	651
1904	94926	2243	1657	586
1903	94963	2252	1584	668
1902	95000	2354	1710	644
1901	95037	2175	1581	594
1900	95074	2376	1752	624
1899	95112	2374	1671	703
1898	95149	2295	1625	670
1897	95187	2365	1666	699
1896	95224	2096	1712	384
1895	95261	2151	1699	452
1894	95299	1988	1563	425
1893	95336	2311	1695	616
1892	95373	2214	1746	468
1891	95410	2324	2189	135
1890	94253	2167	1804	363
1889	92825	2276	1738	538
1888	91419	2243	1686	557
1887	90034	2487	2063	424
1886	88670	2385	1727	658
1885	87327	2530	1745	785
1884	86004	2576	1707	869
1883	84450	2488	1799	689
1882	83271	2562	1857	705
1881	82113	2567	1665	902
1880	81780	2545	1797	748
1879	80245	2598	1871	727
1878	78900	2759	1733	1026
1877	77600	2705	1735	970
1876	76072	2664	1760	904
1875	75069	2735	1770	965
1874	74150	2571	1585	986
1873	72940	2641	1525	1116
1872	71780	2682	1674	1008



General, Zymotic, Tubercular, and Infantile Mortality.

Table showing the rates of Mortality in Huddersfield for the year 1910 and **each of its quarters**, from all causes, from the seven Zymotic diseases, from all forms of Tuberculosis, and the ratio of the deaths in children under one year, to a thousand births in the same periods, with the corresponding death-rates in the 77 great towns, and similar table for 1909.

Quarter	HUDDERSFIELD.				77 TOWNS.		
	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Tuberculosis : all forms.	Children under one per 1,000 births.	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Children under 1 per 1,000 births.
*							
I.	19.11	1.14	1.78	110	14.8	0.97	115
II.	15.26	0.89	1.86	77	12.6	1.14	96
III.	14.83	1.40	1.36	101	11.6	1.54	112
IV.	17.38	1.10	1.48	110	14.6	1.29	137
Year 1910	16.64	1.13	1.62	99	13.4	1.23	115

SIMILAR TABLE FOR 1909.

Quarter.	HUDDERSFIELD.				76 TOWNS.		
	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Tuberculosis : all forms.	Children under one per 1,000 births.	All Causes.	Seven Zymotics.	Children under 1 per 1,000 births.
I.	19.28	1.19	1.65	98	18.7	1.74	123
II.	14.74	0.85	1.61	86	13.9	1.37	101
III.	13.98	1.23	1.44	101	11.8	1.59	119
IV.	17.20	0.93	1.44	99	14.3	0.94	128
Year 1909	16.30	1.05	1.54	96	14.7	1.42	118

* The first quarter includes 76 Towns only.

Infectious Diseases.

The death rate from Zymotic diseases during the year was 1.13 per 1,000 being slightly above the preceding year, 1.05, but well below the average for the 10 years 1900-1909, namely, 1.43 per 1,000.

The Zymotic death rate in the 77 large towns was 1.23 per 1,000 for the year 1910, so that Huddersfield compared favourably therewith.

The short statement set out below shows the deaths occurring yearly from each of the seven Zymotic diseases since 1906.

			1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Measles	...	...	61	10	66	18	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	7	6	3	9	18
Diphtheria	...	...	13	8	8	20	15
Whooping Cough	...	...	32	18	14	15	29
Typhoid and other fevers			9	11	9	11	5
Zymotic Enteritis	...	...	81	20	59	26	30
Small Pox	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals			203	73	159	99	107

Table showing the percentage of the Zymotic death rate which each Zymotic disease has been responsible for during 1910:—

Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Zymotic Enteritis.	Small Pox.
9.3	16.8	14.0	27.1	4.7	28.0	...

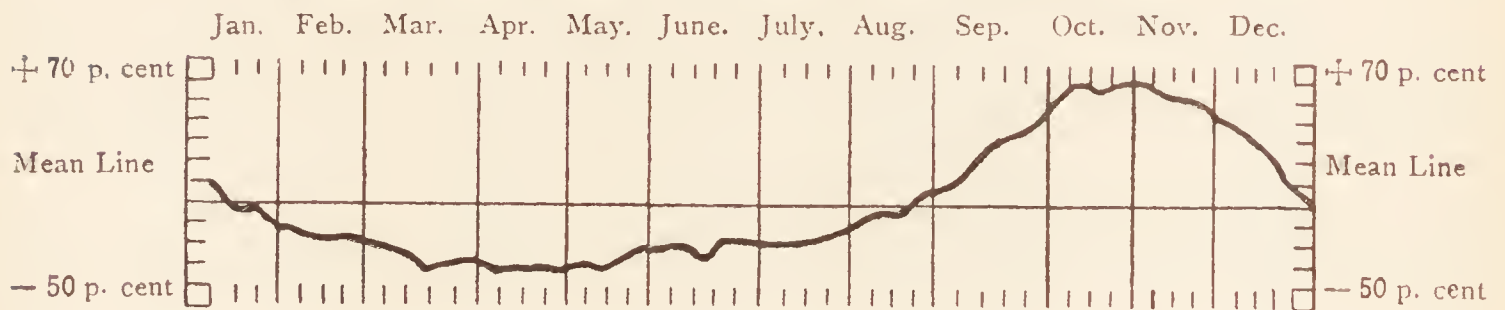
Scarlet Fever.

In the Report for the year 1909 reference was made to the fact that this disease was exemplifying the well known phenomenon of alternate increase and decrease of prevalence. There had been a period when the numbers of cases were few; but during the year the number increased.

The notifications decreased during 1906-7-8 from a maximum in 1905 and they commenced to rise again in the second half of 1909.

Although the reasons for the following phenomena which have been observed in connection with the prevalence of scarlet fever are not known, the phenomena are of great interest. The disease attacks communities in three waves, one is annual, the second occurs in 5, 6, or 7 yearly periods, the third at longer intervals of from 15 to 20 years. The first or annual periodicity occurs so that the trough of the wave falls between January and August, and the crest of the wave in September to December. In other words the disease commences to decline with a New Year, and commences to rise in autumn. This is shown in the subjoined diagram taken from an account of "The Natural History of Infectious Diseases," by Dr. T. W. Thompson, in Stevenson and Murphy's "Hygiene and Public Health."

Scarlet Fever, for all ages and both sexes.



The second periodicity occurs with less regularity, the interval between two wave crests, as it were, varying from 5 to 7 years.

The third periodicity is sufficiently described in the same article where Dr. Ransome, quoted by Dr Thompson, described it as follows:—

“A long undulation of 15 or 20 years or more, which may be likened to a vast wave of disease, upon which the lesser epidemics show like ripples upon the surface of an ocean swell.”

There is also an apparent weekly wave. Cases notified to Medical Officers of Health falling to a minimum in the middle of the week, probably as the result of fewer chances of exposure to infection, owing to non-attendance at school on Saturday or Sunday.

The mortality among cases treated in the Sanatorium at Dalton is particularly satisfactory, the figures being per 100 of cases treated, 3.8 and 3.9 in 1907 and 1908 respectively, falling to 2.2 in 1909 and 1.6 in 1910.

That the provision of an isolation hospital by the community is a wise proceeding, appears to be established by the following record of cases treated in the Sanatorium since its opening :—

Since April, 1899, to December 31st, 1910, 3,805 cases of scarlet fever have been admitted. Out of this large number only 103 died; that is to say at the rate of 2.7 per cent. During the same period 257 cases were treated at home, and of those 16 died, that is at the rate of 6.2 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.

Diagram showing Annual Departure of
Prevalence from the Mean of the
Thirty Years 1881—1910.

Mean
Number
of Cases
for the
past
30
Years.
1881
—
1910

590
580
570
560
550
540
530
520
510
500
490
480
470
460
450
440
430
420
410
400
390
380
370
360
350
340
330
320
310
300
290
280
270
260
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1881
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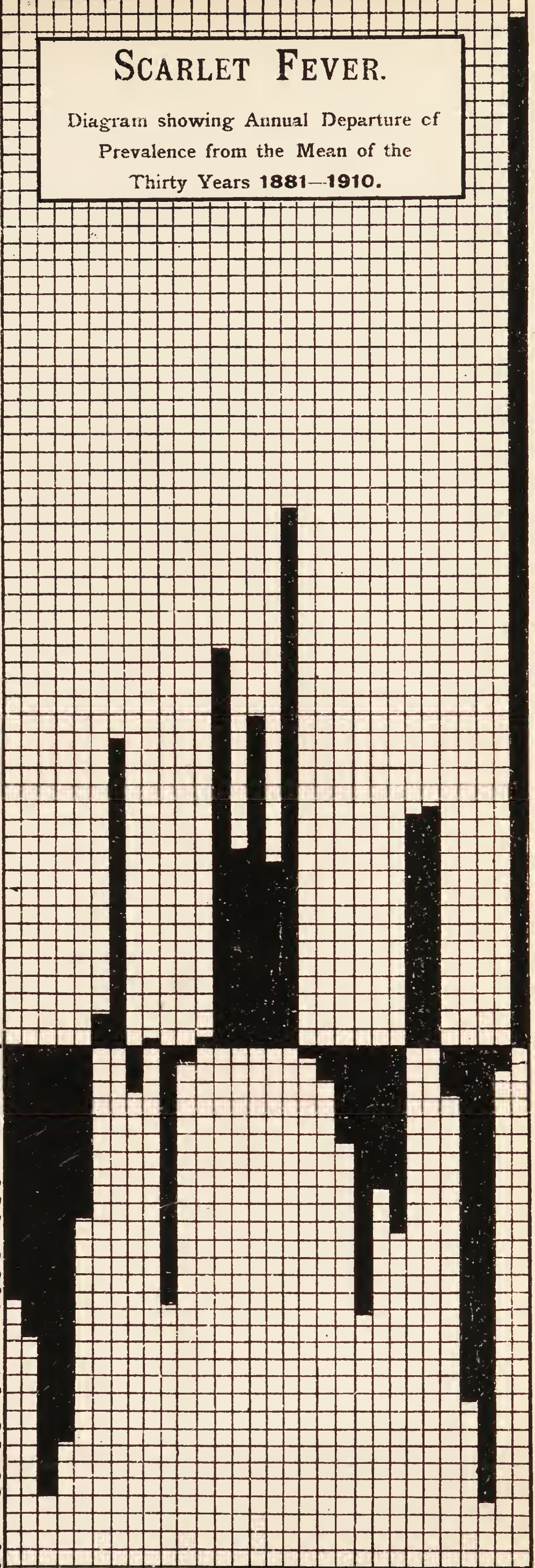


Table shewing the number of cases of **Scarlet Fever** known to have existed in Huddersfield during the years 1900—1910, the number occurring in each quarter of these years, and the deaths registered from the same disease; also the average cases and deaths per quarter in the five years 1900—1904 and 1905—1909.

Quarters.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		Averages of five years 1900-1904.		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		Averages of five years 1905-1909.		1910	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.	66	2	25	2	49	..	69	4	78	1	57	2	172	3	97	1	41	1	27	1	35	2	74	2	249	7
II.	97	6	64	..	56	1	66	5	72	1	71	3	87	1	69	2	29	1	30	2	78	2	59	1	190	3
III.	68	6	69	4	83	4	60	5	138	2	84	4	87	2	97	1	30	2	15	..	51	1	56	1	268	5
IV.	63	5	40	..	82	6	49	1	197	6	86	3	142	5	59	3	45	2	16	..	173	4	87	3	230	3
Year.	294	19	198	6	270	11	244	15	485	10	298	12	488	11	322	7	145	6	88	3	337	9	276	7	937	18

Typhoid Fever.

Only 25 cases of this disease came under the notice of this department during the year 1910. The attack rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.26, which is a very favourable figure indeed. Of the cases reported 23 or 92 per cent were removed to hospital. Five deaths occurred during the year.

Having regard to the fact that this disease is one which is very liable to arise through defective sanitary conditions, it is apparent that the efforts of the Council in this direction are at length bearing fruit, and that the money which has been laid out in the staffing and equipment of the department is money well spent.

Table shewing the number of cases of **Typhoid Fever** known to have existed in Huddersfield during the years 1900—1910, shewing the number occurring in each quarter of these years, and the deaths registered from the same disease, also the average cases and deaths per quarter in the five years 1900—1904 and 1905—1909.

Quarters.	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		Averages of five years 1900-1904.		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		Averages of five years 1905-1909.		1910	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.	9	3	4	1	8	1	8	3	9	1	8	2	10	4	11	3	10	7	1	1	24	4	11	4	7	2
II.	15	5	14	..	3	2	5	..	5	1	8	1	7	4	7	..	5	4	4	3	7	5	6	3	2	..
III.	13	6	30	10	7	..	10	1	26	1	17	4	31	6	25	3	9	..	3	..	6	..	15	2	8	3
IV.	16	6	37	7	8	2	14	3	21	4	19	4	24	3	32	3	7	..	18	5	8	2	18	2	8	..
Year.	53	20	85	18	26	5	37	7	61	7	52	11	72	17	75	9	31	11	26	9	45	11	50	11	25	

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of this disease which had increased from 45 during 1905 to 64, 70, 93, and 162 in the succeeding years, fell to 77 during 1910.

The years 1908-9 presented a maximum, the previous maximum having occurred so far back as 1887, when the figure was 83. It is very much to be feared, however, that these figures are not reliable. It is to be borne in mind that the symptoms of diphtheria are in the first instance confined to the throat; that in mild cases the constitutional disturbances are slight, and sometimes almost absent. The recognition of the disease is not always easy even to medical men; thus in normal times and in communities like Huddersfield, where the disease is comparatively rare, parents of children actually attacked by the disease may regard the attack as one of an ordinary sore throat, and fail to call in the services of a doctor, thus many cases escape attention. But in other times, when it becomes known that diphtheria is occurring, the parents are alarmed, they send for the doctor for cases which they would not have done in the alternative circumstances, and so the apparent incidence of the disease becomes greater.

It is really to be deplored that medical skill is not free to all. It is the simple truth that the Chinese method is reasonable and logical, and that ours is unreasonable and incapable of being justified on any sound basis. The Chinese pay their doctors for so long as they are well, and the doctors' pay ceases during sickness.

Diphtheria affords one example of this, but many other diseases afford as great or even greater examples of the same thing. Medical Officers of Health constantly find that scarlet fever has been contracted from a child supposed to be suffering from measles, and so the parents have not called in a doctor. It is expense which stands in the way, but if we supplemented the essentials of the Chinese principle by Western methods the cause of these disadvantages which are frequently deplorable and sometimes disastrous would be removed. Thus if medical men were employed by the State, and paid an annual stipend, the disinclination of the public to obtain medical

advice would disappear, and the medical men would find it to their interests not only to cure but also to prevent disease.*.

It has to be recorded, as was the case last year, no special incidence of the disease could be discovered and no special cause for the prevalence was found. The disease is increasing throughout the United Kingdom, and the present prevalence of the disease is probably part of the general increase.

Summer Diarrhœa.

The number of cases notified in pursuance of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1880, Section 65 (see Annual Report for 1908, pages 29 and 30), was 206. Eighty notifications referred to infants under one year of age, and the remaining 126 to infants between the age of one and five years. The deaths were 17 and 11 respectively.

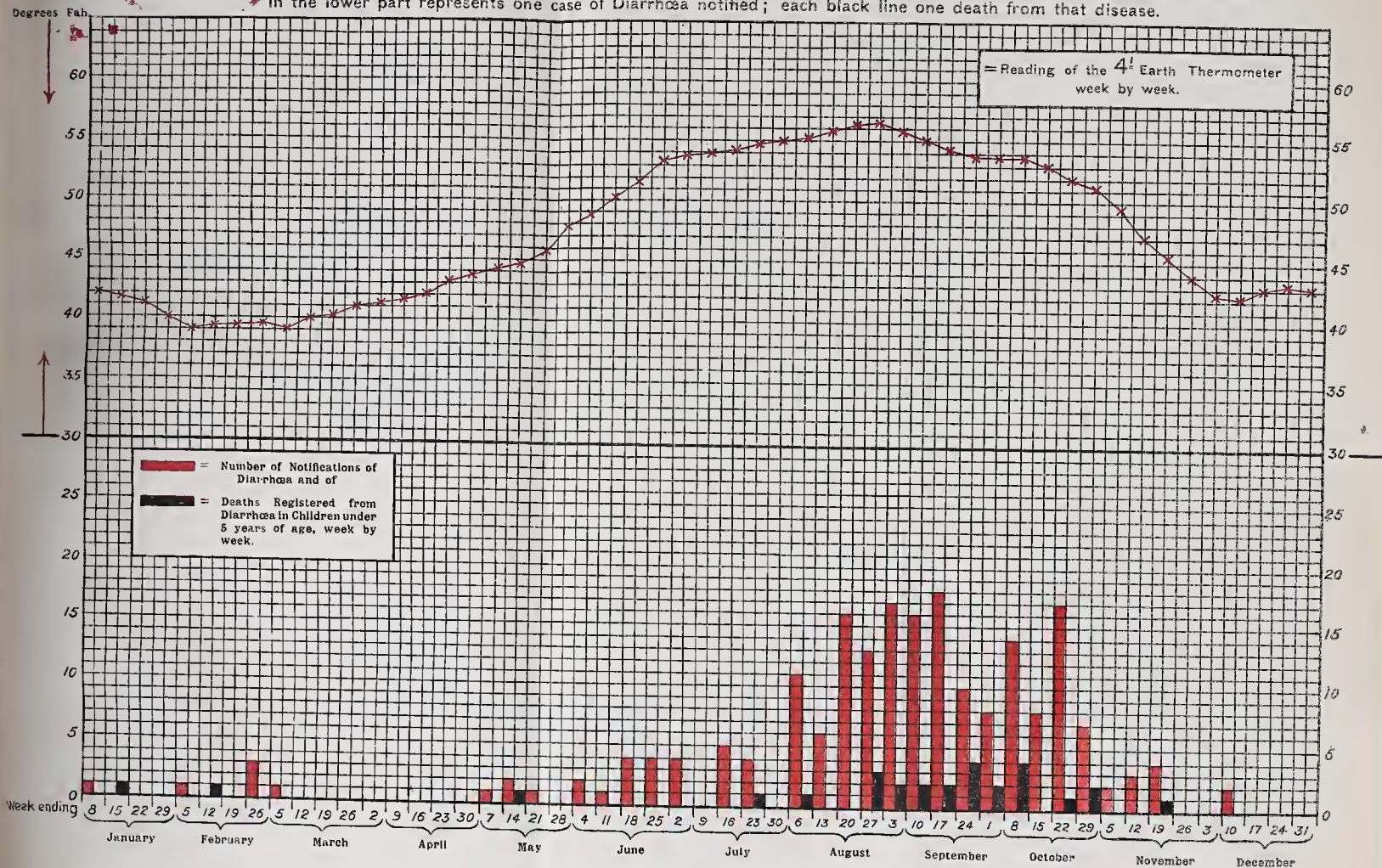
The tremendous liability of infants to succumb to this disease is exemplified by these figures. Thus the total case mortality per cent was 13.59, that under one year was 21.25, and that for infants between one and five years was 8.73.

The accompanying chart is worthy of study. It shows the seasonal occurrence of the disease, and it shows also how the number of cases and deaths went up after the reading of the four feet earth thermometer rose above the critical figure.

It may be noted that Huddersfield is the only place where this disease is compulsorily notifiable, although in a small number of other localities a partial system of voluntary notification is in operation.

* These reflections are not intended to be an expression of belief that a State Medical Service ought, or should, be established. It is merely a statement of one very obvious and substantial advantage which would accrue, but it is not lost sight of that there are objections and difficulties in the way which might be of such moment as would outweigh the advantages.

Each horizontal line in the upper part of the Chart represents 1° of temperature (Fahrenheit's scale), and each red horizontal line in the lower part represents one case of Diarrhoea notified; each black line one death from that disease.



Tuberculosis.

The wooden pavilion in the grounds of the Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases at Mill Hill, Dalton, which was adapted for the treatment and training of early cases of tuberculosis of the lung in 1909, continues to serve its purpose well. It contains eight beds. They are reserved for early cases of the disease in males, and the intention is that each should be received for about one month, so as to have the opportunity of learning the desirability and value of living under open air conditions the year round, as well as of regular hours and plain, simple nourishing food.

The number of cases applying for treatment, however, has been such that it has been practicable to give to each case a longer treatment and training.

On the following page is a list of the cases treated, with dates of admission and discharge, condition on discharge, together with so much of their subsequent history as can be ascertained.

When the pavilion was first opened there was little desire on the part of patients to avail themselves of it, but after one or two cases had been successfully dealt with, requests for admission became more numerous, so that during the greater part of 1910 the beds have always been occupied.

The bottom part of the chart facing page 38 shows the death rate for consumption only. It is calculated on per 1,000 of the population living in the town, and will probably need adjustment after the Census returns are published, so that the slight increase in the rate will disappear, but the decrease will not be to such extent as to equal that which is seen to have taken place in the earlier portion of the chart, which refers to a period when sanitation generally was active, and when special conceptions of the nature of the disease, with corresponding special preventive measures were neither known, advocated, nor employed.

Cases of Consumption of the Lung admitted to Sanatorium.

No.	Name of Patient.	Date of Admission.	Weight on Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Weight on Discharge.	Condition on Discharge.	Subsequent History.
1	John Wm. Horsfield	5th Oct., 1909	..	1st Jan., 1910	8 st. 5½ lbs.	Improved	Died
2	Joe Sykes	6th Oct., 1909	..	28th Oct., 1909	..	Unimproved	Died
3	Lawton Whitley	7th Oct., 1909	..	29th Nov., 1909	7 st. 13¼ lbs.	..	..
4	Thos. Horsfall	11th Oct., 1909	8 st. 1 lb.	2nd May, 1910	7 st. 7½ lbs.	Unimproved	Died
5	Thos Cocker	12th Oct., 1909	..	14th Dec., 1909	..	..	..
6	Rob. Wm. Potter	Re-admitted 25th Jan., 1910	9 st. 8 lbs.	2nd May, 1910	10 st. 12 lbs.	Disease arrested	Died
7	Ernest Harold Bailey	25th Oct., 1909	..	29th Dec., 1909	..	..	Now following his original occupation
		26th Oct., 1909	8 st. 3½ lbs.	8th Mar., 1910	8 st. 7¼ lbs.	Improved very much	Died
8	Joe Whitaker	12th Jan., 1910	..	13th Jan., 1910	..	Left following day	..
9	Arthur Rider	26th Jan., 1910	8 st. 4¼ lbs.	20th July, 1910	10 st. 5¾ lbs.	Much better	Died
10	Thos. Shenton	14th Feb., 1910	8 st. 5 lbs.	2nd May, 1910	9 st. 10 lbs.	Improved, cough	..
		Re-admitted 7th June, 1910	8 st. 11¼ lbs.	29th Sept., 1910	9 st. 9¼ lbs.	sputum. T.B. present	..
		13th April, 1911	8 st.				
11	Oscar Stoney	23rd May, 1910	10 st. 7½ lbs.	11th Aug., 1910	11 st. 11¾ lbs.	Arrested	..
12	Albert Farrar	30th May, 1910	6 st. 7½ lbs.	24th Mar., 1911	6 st. 12½ lbs.	Unrelieved	..
13	Wm. Schofield	13th June, 1910	9 st. 9½ lbs.	3rd Feb., 1911	11 st 6½ lbs.	Improved very much	..
14	Rob. Atkinson	17th June, 1910	8 st 13½ lbs.	26th Sept., 1910	11 st. 2½ lbs.	Disease arrested; no cough No T.B.	..
15	Jos. Herb. Daniel	1st July, 1910	7 st. 4¼ lbs.	16th Feb., 1911	8 st. 3½ lbs.	Improved	..
16	Ernest Rider	20th July, 1910	8 st. 10¾ lbs.	31st Oct., 1910	11 st. 9¾ lbs.	No cough; no spit	Working
17	John Shaw	9th Sept., 1910	9 st. 3 lbs.	..	..	..	..
18	Bertie Midgley	19th Sept., 1910	8 st. 8 lbs.	3rd Nov., 1910	8 st. 10 lbs.	Unimproved	Died
19	Harold Sykes	21st Oct., 1910	9 st. 5½ lbs.	10th Mar., 1911	10 st. 5½ lbs.	Improved	..
20	Thos. Moorhouse	11th Nov., 1910	9 st. 2 lbs.	4th Feb., 1911	10 st. 1½ lbs.	..	..
		Re-admitted 17th Mar., 1911	9 st. 3¾ lbs.				
21	John Wm. Beaumont	22nd Nov., 1910	12 st. 4½ lbs.	13th April, 1911	14 st. 2½ lbs.	Improved	Now at work
22	Turner Berry	28th Dec., 1910	8 st. 10¾ lbs.	..	..	..	..
23	Thos. Flaherty	4th Feb., 1911	9 st. ¾ lb.	..	..	..	..
24	Fred. Oxbv	20th Feb., 1911	7 st. 12¾ lbs.	..	..	..	..
25	William Manion	20th Feb., 1911	9 st 10¼ lbs.	8th Mar., 1911	9 st. 9½ lbs.	Unimproved	Died
26	Stanley Lodge	17th Mar., 1911	7 st. 7½ lbs.	..	..	..	..
27	John Kelly	1st April, 1911	8 st. 2½ lbs.	..	..	..	..

The possibility of curing this disease which was so long erroneously regarded as incurable, is now become generally recognised, and it is more and more understood that patients can be cured both in their own homes and in the locality where they live, and earn their bread, and there is a growing recognition of the unwisdom of removing patients to southern localities, where the amenities afforded by Nature are different and better than those to which the patient is accustomed, and to which he must return.

With the information gained by experience there is also a growing recognition of the undesirability, and the absence of necessity to keep patients lying in bed for long periods with their tissues lax and flabby, engendering a disability and disinclination for exercise and work.

The following tabular statement shows the number of cases of consumption coming under the notice of the department during the year, together with the source of the notifications:—

	No.	Admitted to Phthisis pavilion.
Voluntary Notifications ...	27	17*
Notifications under the L.G.B.'s Order of Dec. 18th, 1908	14	...
Total	41	17

*Includes a case admitted from Kirkheaton, outside the Borough, and 2 re-admissions.

Among the 153 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, during 1910, it was found that in 56 families deaths from the disease had previously occurred, thus.—

In 26 families 1 death had previously occurred.

In 15 families 2 deaths „ „ „

In 7 families 3 deaths „ „ „

In 5 families 4 deaths „ „ „

In 3 families 5 deaths „ „ „

In the first quarter there were 42 deaths.

In the second quarter there were 44 deaths.

In the third quarter there were 32 deaths.

In the fourth quarter there were 35 deaths.

The tabular statement below shows the number of deaths which occurred from Tuberculosis in houses containing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and over 5 rooms, and also the number of deaths which occurred in the Infirmary, Workhouses, and Asylums during the year:—

5 deaths occurred in 1 roomed houses.					
20	„	„	„	2	„
51	„	„	„	3	„
28	„	„	„	4	„
19	„	„	„	5	„
11	„	„	„	houses with over 5 rooms.	
5	„	„	„	Infirmary.	
14	„	„	„	Workhouses and Asylums.	

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

	Males. Females. Total.		
Millhands	10	31	41
Children at home	10	9	19
Labourers and Masons	19	—	19
Domestic Occupations	—	13	13
Children attending School	2	9	11
Engineers, Mechanics, etc.	9	—	9
Joiners, Painters	5	—	5
Teamers, Coachmen, etc.	5	—	5
Farmers, Butchers, etc.	5	—	5
Rug Weavers	—	4	4
Tailor, Tailoresses	1	3	4
Commercial Travellers	3	—	3
Cigar Makers	1	1	2
Printers	1	1	2
Confectioners	—	2	2
Not Stated	4	5	9
	—	—	—
	75	78	153

Measles and German Measles.

These diseases caused 10 deaths during the year, the rate being 0.11 per 1,000, as compared with 0.19 for 1909, and 0.38 for the 10 years ended 1908.

While the incidence of the diseases judged by the above figures is very satisfactory, it is of course lamentable that year by year deaths from measles should appear in the mortality returns. If more care and attention on the part of the parents and others responsible for the well-being of the children were exercised at the time when they are at the age period peculiarly susceptible to the diseases, namely 1 to 10 years, it would doubtless result in a greatly decreased mortality.

Whooping Cough.

There were 29 deaths credited to this disease during 1910, of which number 15 occurred under 1 year of age, and the remainder between the age of 1 and 5 years, the rate being 0.31 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.16 last year.

The remarks made with regard to Measles and German Measles would apparently apply with still greater force as regards infants under 5 years of age to this disease.

Influenza.

During the year 10 deaths were certified to be due to Influenza, being a decrease of 6 on the number in 1909.

In the 1st	Quarter	there were	6	deaths.
„ „	2nd	„ „	2	„
„ „	3rd	„ „	1	„
„ „	4th	„ „	1	„

All the deaths were in persons over 25 years of age, 4 being between 25 and 65 years, and 6 over the age of 65.

Septic Diseases.

The following statement shows the deaths from this class of diseases year by year since 1907 :—

					1910	1909	1908	1907
Phagedena	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	6
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	2
Pyæmia Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	7	8	8	10
Other Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2
					—	—	—	—
					16	17	13	20

Other Infectious Diseases.

The Borough has again been free from Plague, Cholera, Small Pox, Typhus Fever, and Cerebro Spinal Meningitis (Spotted Fever) during the year.

Comparison of Various Death Rates
from 1870-1910.

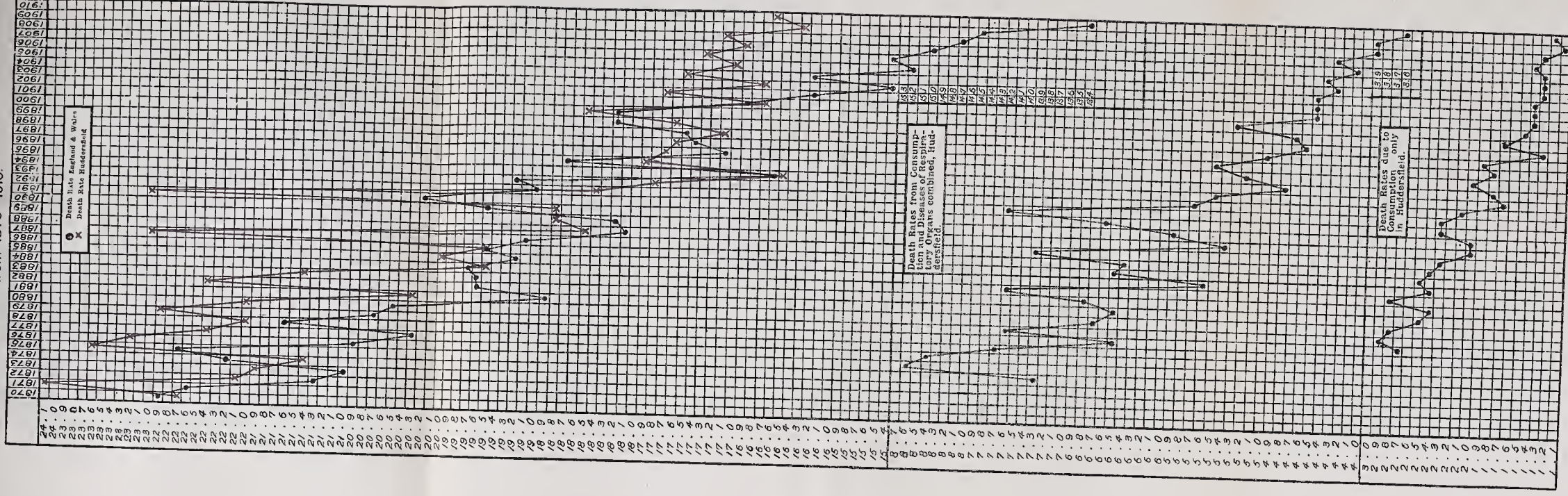


Table shewing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified and deaths therefrom in the whole of the Borough during the period 1883-1910.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	Small-pox Cases.	Deaths.	Scarlet Fever Cases.	Deaths.	Diphtheria Cases.	Deaths.	Typhus Fever Cases.	Deaths.	Enteric Fever Cases	Deaths
1883	84450	1	...	91	7	8	3	...	...	41	13
1884	86004	...	...	123	7	8	4	...	...	87	12
1885	87327	3	...	251	11	4	4	...	...	66	10
1886	88670	39	...	369	33	29	12	...	...	45	12
1887	90034	...	...	526	31	83	41	...	...	48	9
1888	91419	15	2	326	26	40	14	...	...	56	12
1889	92825	...	...	354	26	40	12	...	..	50	10
1890	94253	5	1	204	7	21	5	1	...	62	24
1891	95410	...	...	341	30	19	5	...	...	38	15
1892	95373	16	1	354	18	21	7	...	...	22	6
1893	95336	48	2	579	25	13	3	...	...	57	13
1894	95299	5	...	462	23	36	27	1	...	31	11
1895	95261	...	...	539	20	34	19	...	...	60	6
1896	95224	1	...	456	19	43	26	...	...	70	13
1897	95187	...	.	658	33	56	21	1	...	64	16
1898	95149	2	...	344	10	46	14	...	...	77	10
1899	95112	...	...	333	7	26	5	...	...	69	24
1900	95074	..	...	294	19	14	2	...	...	53	20
1901	95037	...	...	198	6	24	6	...	...	85	18
1902	95000	13	1	270	11	37	15	...	...	26	5
1903	94963	53	2	244	15	79	14	...	...	37	7
1904	94926	39	1	485	10	60	14	...	...	61	7
1905	94888	2	...	488	11	45	11	...	...	72	17
1906	94851	...	...	322	7	64	13	...	...	75	9
1907	94814	...	...	145	6	70	8	...	...	31	11
1908	94777	...	...	88	3	93	8	...	...	26	9
1909	94740	...	...	337	9	162	20	...	...	45	11
1910	94703	...	...	937	18	77	15	...	...	25	5

Table shewing the number of cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers reported, treated at Home or in Hospital, with the respective case mortality during the years 1893-1910.

Year.	Disease.	Total.	Home Cases.	Hospital Cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	
					Home.	Hospital.
1893	Scarlet Fever ...	579	70	509	11·4	3·3
1894	„	462	65	397	10·8	4·0
1895	„	539	54	485	20·4	1·9
1896	„	456	50	406	14·0	2·7
1897	„	658	50	608	24·0	3·3
1898	„	344	30	314	13·3	1·9
1899	„	333	15	318	13·3	1·6
1900	„	294	26	268	11·5	5·6
1901	„	198	15	183	0	3·3
1902	„	270	20	250	5·0	4·0
1903	„	244	14	230	0	6·5
1904	„	485	28	457	3·6	1·9
1905	„	488	27	461	11·1	1·7
1906	„	322	35	287	0	2·4
1907	„	145	15	130	6·7	3·8
1908	„	88	12	76	0	3·9
1909	„	337	26	311	7·7	2·2
1910	„	937	30	907	10·0	1·6
1893	Typhoid Fever...	57	47	10	21·3	10·0
1894	„	31	26	5	38·5	20·0
1895	„	60	49	11	10·2	9·1
1896	„	70	52	18	23·1	5·6
1897	„	64	40	24	25·0	25·0
1898	„	77	30	47	20·0	8·5
1899	„	69	21	48	52·4	22·9
1900	„	53	20	33	50·0	27·3
1901	„	85	23	62	30·4	17·7
1902	„	26	9	17	44·4	5·9
1903	„	37	9	28	22·2	17·9
1904	„	61	10	51	10·0	11·8
1905	„	72	16	56	50·0	16·1
1906	„	75	7	68	42·9	8·8
1907	„	31	13	18	38·5	33·3
1908	„	26	10	16	60·0	18·7
1909	„	45	7	38	42·9	21·1
1910	„	25	2	23	0	21·7
1900	Diphtheria	14	7	7	28·6	0
1901	„	24	17	7	23·5	28·6
1902	„	37	22	15	54·5	20·0
1903	„	79	13	66	53·8	10·6
1904	„	60	30	30	30·0	16·7
1905	„	45	41	4	26·8	0
1906	„	64	39	25	25·6	12·0
1907	„	70	17	53	17·6	9·4
1908	„	93	23	70	13·0	7·1
1909	„	162	31	131	19·4	10·7
1910	„	77	15	62	40·0	14·5

STREET LIST.

Arranged under the heading of each infectious disease.

Deaths which occurred in public institutions are allocated to the districts from which the cases were formerly residents.

PLACE OF DEATH.	DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea
1. Bradford Road	Central ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Castlegate, Mills Row ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Castlegate, Windsor Court ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Chapel Hill, Leech's Yard ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Chapel Hill, Leech's Yard ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Chapel Hill, Leech's Yard ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Daisy Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Day Street ... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9. Dock Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Dock Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Dock Street, Pollit's Yard ...	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12. High Street, Loves' Yard ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. High Street, Love's Yard ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Hope Street, Turnbridge ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15. John Street, Roebuck's Yard	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16. John Street, Roebuck's Yard	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17. Leeds Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
18. Leeds Road, Learoyd's Road	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
19. Leeds Road ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20. Milford Street... ..	" ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
21. Milford Street, Graham's Yard ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
22. Milford Street, Graham's Yard ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
23. Northgate, North's Yard ...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
24. Northgate, Kirkmore Place...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
25. Pine Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
26. Quay Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
27. Quay Street, Kaye's Square...	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
28. Spring Street, Dodd's Yard...	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
29. Swallow Street ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
30. Thomas Street... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
31. Watergate ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
32. Well Street, Longroyd Bridge	" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
33. Infirmary ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
34. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
35. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
36. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
37. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
38. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
39. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
40. Sanatorium ... ..	" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

STREET LIST—Continued.

PLACE OF DEATH				DISTRICT.		Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
1. Drake's Yard, Paddock	...		...	Marsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Longroyd Bridge	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. School Lane, Paddock	...		...	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Infirmary	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1. Bradford Road North	...		...	Fartown	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. Fern Street, Bikby	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Hillhouse Road	...		...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Leeds Road North	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Netheroyd Hill	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6. Wasp Nest Road	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. Wheathouse Road	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
8. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1. Sunny View	...	...	...	Deighton & Bradley	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Woodhouse Mills, Walker's Yard	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1. Bankfield Road	...		...	Dalton	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Batley Street	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Birkhouse Lane	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. Nab Hill	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Ravensknowle Road	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Storth's, Holroyd's Yard	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Storths	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
8. Water Royd	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Water Royd	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1. Freehold Street	...		...	Almondbury	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. Westgate	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Whitehead Road	...		...	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whitehead Road	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Whitehead Road	...		...	"	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Wood Top	...		...	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8. Sanatorium	...	...	...	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

STREET LIST—Continued.

PLACE OF DEATH.			DISTRICT.		Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric.	Diarrhoea.
1. Albert Street			Lockwood	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Barton Road ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Garden Street ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. Marsden Road... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Marsden Road... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Marsden Road... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Marsden Road... ..			" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8. Marsden Road... ..			" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9. Swan Lane, Durran's Yard...			" ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10. Victoria Street... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Victoria Street, Wilfred Place			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
14. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
16. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
17. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
19. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1. Lidget Street			Lindley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Lidget Street ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Quarmby Road ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. Wellington Street ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6. Sanatorium ... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1. Longwood Gate			Longwood	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. Slack Outlane... ..			" ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Cancer and Malignant Diseases.

These diseases have caused 150 deaths, as will be seen from the subjoined table, which shows the number of deaths and death-rates since 1881.

Mortality from Cancer and Malignant Diseases.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
1881	82,113	26	0.32
1882	83,271	32	0.51
1883	84,450	48	0.57
1884	86,004	57	0.67
1885	87,327	54	0.62
1886	88,670	50	0.57
1887	90,034	57	0.63
1888	91,419	70	0.77
1889	92,825	58	0.62
1890	94,253	75	0.79
1891	95,410	78	0.82
1892	95,373	75	0.79
1893	95,336	80	0.84
1894	95,299	82	0.86
1895	95,261	95	1.00
1896	95,224	88	0.91
1897	95,187	94	0.99
1898	95,149	80	0.84
1899	95,112	70	0.74
1900	95,074	95	1.00
1901	95,037	107	1.13
1902	95,000	93	0.96
1903	94,963	89	0.94
1904	94,926	97	1.03
1905	94,888	94	0.99
1906	94,851	108	1.14
1907	94,814	96	1.02
1908	94,777	109	1.13
1909	94,740	112	1.19
1910	94,703	150	1.59

It will be noted from a consideration of the foregoing tabular statement that during the year Cancer has caused a greater number of deaths than in any preceding year, being 38 above the previous highest, namely, 112 in 1909.

Dietic Diseases.

The above diseases caused 3 deaths during the year, all due to alcoholism in one form or another. In 1909 there were 4 deaths, 3 from alcoholism and 1 from chronic industrial poisoning.

Constitutional Diseases.

The deaths caused by the above class of diseases totalled 183, being 11.65 per cent of the total deaths registered in the Borough out of the 183 deaths. Cancer was credited with 150, or practically 82 per cent.

Developmental Diseases.

Two hundred and forty-four deaths were recorded as being due to those diseases, which fell under the above classification during 1910. Of this number 146 were due to old age, and 41 to Premature Birth, the remaining 57 being due to injury at birth, Debility, Congenital Defects, Atrophy, Marasmus, Teething, and Rickets.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The laboratory at the Sanatorium, Mill Hill, is still of very great service to this department, and is also of great utility in the working of the Sanatorium.

During the year 1910 the specimens submitted for bacteriological examination numbered 200, made up as follows:—

143 " swabs " for presence of Diphtheria Bacilli.

30 " sputums " for presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

27 " bloods " for estimation of Widal's reaction for diagnosis of Typhoid Fever.

The results of these examinations were verified clinically in the majority of the cases, but in the remainder no report was obtainable by the department.

Hospitals.

In the administration of a hospital to which patients are removable compulsorily, it is likely *a priori* that complaints and difficulties will arise from time to time, and experience verifies this anticipation universally. Even the great voluntary hospitals of the country do not altogether escape from this sort of thing. But a consideration of the following simple figures demonstrates quite clearly the advantages of the Isolation Hospital in Huddersfield to the inhabitants, and that these excellent results are not accidental or occasional! is shown from a consideration of the figures for the period covering more than 10 years during which the Sanatorium has been opened:—

YEAR 1910.

	Percentage of total cases notified removed to Hospital.	Case mortality in Hospital.	Case mortality at Home.
Scarlet Fever ...	96·8	1·6	10·0
Typhoid Fever ...	92·0	21·7	*
Diphtheria	80·5	14·5	40·0

*Two cases only were treated at home. Both recovered.

SCARLET FEVER.

Since April, 1899, to December 31st, 1910, 3,805 cases of scarlet fever have been admitted. Out of this large number only 103 died; that is to say at the rate of 2·7 per cent. During the same period 257 cases were treated at home, and of those 16 died, that is at the rate of 6·2 per cent. One out of every 16 patients treated at home died, but no fewer than 37 cases were treated in the Sanatorium for each death. That is to say the death rate in home treated cases is 130 per cent greater than in Hospital treated cases.

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases notified numbered 745, of these 470 were treated in Hospital, leaving 275 treated at home. Of those treated in Hospital 53 died, showing a case mortality of 11·3. Of those

treated at home 76 died, showing a case mortality of 27.6. Two out of every 7 patients treated at home died, but no fewer than 9 cases were treated in the Sanatorium for each death. That is to say the death rate in home treated cases is 144 per cent greater than in Hospital treated cases.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The cases notified numbered 595, and of these 450 were treated in Hospital, leaving 145 to be treated at home. Of those treated in Hospital 77 died, showing a case mortality of 17.1. Of those treated at home 60 died, showing a case mortality of 41.4. Two out of every 5 patients treated at home died, but 6 cases were treated at the Sanatorium for each death. That is to say the death rate in home treated cases is 142 per cent greater than in Hospital cases.

The foregoing facts are tabulated hereunder:—

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Cases treated at home.	Mortality per cent in Hospital	Mortality percent at home.
Scarlet Fever.	4062	3805	257	2.7	6.2
Diphtheria....	745	470	275	11.3	27.6
Typhoid	595	450	145	17.1	41.4

On the opposite page are given the details of cases admitted, discharged, and the number remaining under treatment at the end of the year, while in Table C Appendix is shown the number of cases treated during the year, together with the localities in which the cases occurred, and the ages of the patients. It will well repay some little study.

The following is the Report of Patients in the Hospital for 52 Weeks ended Saturday, 31st December, 1910.

	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric, or Typhoid Fever	Phthisis.	Other or Doubtful Cases.	Total
Number in hospital on Saturday, 1st January, 1910	69	7	2	2	...	80
Number since admitted	907	62	23	17*	...	1009
Number discharged	895	58	17	11	...	981
Number Died	16	9	6	...	...	31
Number remaining in hospital	65	2	2	8	...	77

* This Table includes a case of Phthisis admitted from Kirkheaton.

HUDDERSFIELD UNION—VACCINATION RETURNS.

Registration Sub-Districts in County Borough comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets."	Number of these Births duly entered in columns 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz:—					Number of these Births remaining unentered in the "Vaccination Register," on account of			Number of these Births neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register," (columns 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this Return), nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).
		Col. 1. Successfully Vaccinated.	Col. 2.		Col. 4. Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col. 5. Dead Unvaccinated	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprized.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached, and Cases not having been found.	
			Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.						
Huddersfield.	478	187	7	...	199	32	13	1	15	24
Almondbury.	278	106	3	...	137	15	3	...	6	8
Lockwood ...	299	106	6	...	159	15	6	...	2	5
Total.....	1055	399	16	...	495	62	22	1	23	37
Huddersfield.	541	219	2	...	215	32	22	...	14	37
Almondbury.	272	134	...	...	95	19	6	1	4	13
Lockwood ...	342	120	1	...	178	22	5	...	5	11
Total.....	1155	473	3	...	488	73	33	1	23	61

Jan. to June, 1910.

July to Dec. 1909.

Abattoirs.

There are at present 14 private slaughter-houses in occupation in the Borough, in addition to the public abattoir in Great Northern Street. This number is one less than during 1909, and while very little cause of complaint has been found in the manner in which these places are conducted, yet it is to be hoped that the decrease will continue, until all the slaughtering of animals in the Borough intended for human consumption is done at the public abattoir.

The inspection of the carcasses of animals intended for human food is a very important part of the duty of a Sanitary Authority, and the continuation of private slaughter-houses, with their difficulty in the matter of supervision, adds materially to the work of the department.

The number of animals slaughtered in the public slaughter-house and private slaughter-houses respectively are set out in the table on the following page.

The following figures relating to the meat trade have been kindly supplied by
Mr. Harris, the Markets Inspector.

Abattoir.	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Carcases brought in	1822	1971	1960	2606	2853	2944	4252	3523	3687	3362	3494	3534	2916	2987	1901
Beasts slaughtered	4327	3670	3471	3105	2962	2911	2933	2819	3528	3505	3772	3813	3880	3412	3445
Calves	3213	3124	2739	2684	2678	2477	2449	2409	2695	2980	3217	2493	2124	2031	1990
Sheep	20201	19766	15809	14554	15417	14886	12275	12769	12944	12799	12443	12902	13102	12801	12846
Pigs	6983	7820	7959	7506	6546	6423	6772	6942	6396	5706	6333	6829	5682	6579	6908
Private Slaughter Houses.															
Beasts slaughtered	831	786	599	650	570	654	638	647	843	717	805	757	833	870	743
Calves	352	406	337	456	438	404	373	422	562	434	479	628	597	474	354
Sheep	2217	2260	1479	1781	1523	1734	1748	1894	1997	1594	1976	2647	2387	2640	2211
Pigs	2294	1921	1932	1953	1838	2010	2256	1837	1842	1531	1602	1688	1522	1306	1123
Total	42240	41724	36285	35295	34825	34443	33696	33262	34494	32628	34121	35291	33043	33100	31521

Abstract of Monthly Meteorological Observations for the Year 1910.

1910. MONTH.	Barometer, corresponding to sea level, inches.	Temperature, Degrees F.				Wind Maximum miles per hour.	Sunshine, hours, (Total)	Rainfall, inches (Total)	Moisture of air, $\frac{100}{\text{saturation}}$	Mean tempera- ture in air.	Mean tempera- ture at 7 ft. oin. in ground	Mean tempera- ture at 4 ft. oin. in ground	Total sunshine, per cent. of possible	Total horizontal movement of the wind Miles
		Lowest		Highest										
		Grass	Night	Shade	Day									
January	29.687	6.5	12.2	52.3	93.0	45	48.1	4.98	83	35.9	37.6	41.2	20	4980
February	29.529	23.5	29.3	51.5	89.5	60	66.6	3.55	80	40.2	36.9	39.3	24	5220
March	30.327	18.0	25.5	56.3	102.3	40	130.5	0.73	71	42.3	40.5	40.4	32	4350
April	29.801	25.2	34.0	62.2	118.0	38	101.7	2.75	74	45.2	44.8	42.7	26	4620
May	29.851	25.2	32.8	72.0	118.7	38	155.9	2.58	71	50.8	50.7	45.6	35	3765
June	29.867	36.7	43.0	78.0	124.0	28	158.4	6.07	71	57.0	57.9	51.6	29	3985
July	29.857	37.2	44.0	75.0	122.0	35	145.2	1.45	67	57.7	59.2	54.4	34	3535
August	29.813	39.0	42.8	75.3	126.3	38	108.3	4.25	70	58.9	59.8	55.8	27	3420
September	30.222	28.3	37.0	72.0	118.0	42	103.0	0.58	71	54.0	55.1	54.5	28	4255
October	30.019	31.6	37.3	65.0	105.2	55	58.0	2.96	82	49.2	50.7	52.5	19	3995
November	29.439	17.7	22.2	51.2	85.5	35	57.6	3.23	82	37.0	39.4	46.5	23	3870
December	29.686	22.0	27.7	53.3	74.0	89	36.1	4.28	86	41.7	39.9	42.8	14	6800
Averages or Totals	29.841	—	—	—	—	—	1169.4	37.41	76	47.5	47.7	47.3	26	52795

Number of Lodgers using the Corporation Model Common Lodging House since 1890.

Date	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
January ...	7011	6994	7611	6556	5821	6108	5963	6677	6486	7111	5954	5708	5667	5643	5646	5696	5696	5690	5931	5843	5517
February ...	6180	6111	6933	5754	5282	5841	5815	5908	5908	6152	5947	5391	5464	5474	5565	5699	5825	5123	5582	5283	5025
March	7092	6988	7633	6318	5658	6422	6332	6549	6658	7295	5749	5380	5503	5506	5383	5412	5499	5680	5975	5783	5708
April	6857	6405	7546	6191	5632	5811	6069	6687	6548	7361	5703	5687	5504	5452	5371	5516	5515	5481	5778	5585	5557
May	6711	6914	6662	6052	5814	5773	6237	7210	7038	7692	5791	5459	5460	5492	5377	5493	5519	5677	5975	5757	5642
June	6351	6910	6036	5714	5278	5775	6691	6058	6798	6539	5587	5510	5692	5272	5304	5470	5701	5494	5762	5381	5608
July	6319	7115	5946	5917	5440	5987	6664	6472	6601	6816	5635	5274	5326	5369	5190	5310	5393	5670	5983	5661	5793
August	6545	7261	5684	5710	5192	5898	6786	6342	6567	6073	5685	5353	5311	5615	5506	5678	5700	5587	5979	5776	5814
September..	6306	7346	5698	5621	5647	5363	6761	5963	6573	6195	5939	5390	5529	5390	5665	5696	5702	5514	5782	5568	5665
October	6872	6783	5987	5867	5685	6015	7123	5629	6671	6671	5734	5318	5529	5599	5501	5473	5510	5700	5977	5456	5866
November...	6432	6879	6329	5885	5482	6329	6940	5476	6745	6999	5662	5503	5656	5491	5674	5649	5702	5517	5774	5567	5565
December...	6905	7515	6033	5860	5767	6224	6957	6332	7218	7399	5967	5447	5494	5646	5491	5470	5510	5607	5860	5539	5810
Total.....	79,581	83,221	78,098	71,445	66,698	71,546	78,338	75,303	79,811	82,303	69,353	65,420	66,135	65,949	65,673	66,562	67,272	66,840	70,358	67,199	67,570

For these figures I am indebted to the Superintendent of the Corporation Model Lodging House.

Water Supply.

All the houses in the Borough, with the exception of a few in outlying districts, and which obtain their water from wells, are supplied with water by the Corporation Water Department. The service is constant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HUDDERSFIELD CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

The Waterworks derive their supply from three different sources, viz.:—The Longwood Reservoirs, the Blackmoorfoot and Deerhill Reservoirs, and the reservoirs and springs in Wessenden Valley.

The Longwood Reservoirs are two in number, situate at the foot of the east side of Scapegoat Hill, and distant from Huddersfield $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The supply to these reservoirs is from three separate springs, which rise near the top of the hill above, and the water is piped direct into the upper storage reservoir, which contains when full 50,000,000 gallons, and covers an area of $7\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The lower reservoir, situate at the foot of the embankment of the upper one, is also supplied with water from the same source, and acts as a service reservoir; it has a capacity of 20,299,134 gallons, and covers an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The water from this source is piped down to a service tank at Clough Head, Longwood, and to Spring Street Tank, Huddersfield. It has also a connection with the Snodley Service Reservoir. The Longwood Millowners' Compensation Reservoir is constructed on the Longwood Brock, with a capacity of $40\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, and water area of $9\frac{1}{4}$ acres when full.

The Blackmoorfoot Reservoir is situate on the south-west side of Huddersfield, at a distance of four miles, and at an elevation of 831 feet above the sea level to top water line. This reservoir contains 700 million gallons.

The water covers an area of $101\frac{3}{4}$ acres when the reservoir is full. The drainage area is 1,900 acres, and the water from this gathering ground is conveyed into the reservoir by means of catch-water conduits constructed along the contours of the hills for a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

There are two embankments to this reservoir, one on the north side and one on the south side.

The larger embankment is that on the north side, being 850 yards long, 400 feet wide at its base, and 70 feet high.

The Southern embankment is 500 yards long, 240 feet wide at its base, and 40 feet high.

The supply of water to the town and neighbourhood from this reservoir is three million gallons per day, exclusive of compensation water, 841,680 gallons, which is given out during 12 hours of every lawful working day.

The main pipe from this reservoir to Huddersfield is laid from the north tunnel entrance, along the highway in the Township of Linthwaite, to the village of Milnsbridge, where it crosses under the bed of the River Colne, and thence under the viaduct of the London and North-Western Railway at Longwood Station, near which there is a connection with the Longwood Reservoir main, whereby water can be sent into that reservoir to supplement its own supplies as required. The main then passes on to Paddock, and thence across the fields to Marsh, and along the New Hey Road into the Snodley Service Reservoir at West Hill, which is situated at a height of 500 feet above sea level, and is constructed to hold 1,250,000 gallons. From this Service Reservoir water is distributed through the town, and is also taken forward along the Leeds-road for the supply of Mirfield and Ravensthorpe.

The main from the south entrance tunnel at Blackmoorfoot conveys the water to the villages of Netherton, Armitage Bridge, Berry Brow, Honley, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Kirkburton, Shelley, and Shepley, and also to a portion of Huddersfield.

The Deerhill Reservoir is situated in Lingards Township on the slope of the west side of the hill from which it derives its name. Its top water level is 1,144 feet above sea level. It contains 160 million gallons of water, covers 38 acres and has a drainage area of 1,200 acres. The water is conveyed into the reservoir by means of a Catchwater Conduit $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in Marsden Township. Filter beds have been built at the foot of the North Bank of the

reservoir in order to filter all the water before entering the mains. Compensation to the millowners in the Wessenden and Colne Valleys is delivered from this reservoir at various points, amounting in the aggregate to 358,560 gallons every working day. There is also a connection from this reservoir with the Wessenden main, which supplies the high levels, so as to supplement that supply as occasion requires. A 12 inch main is laid from this reservoir via Meltham, Netherthong, Thongsbridge, and Newmill to the tank at Shepley Marsh for the supply of the higher parts of Shepley, Shelley, Lepton, and Emley Townships.

The Wessenden Springs are situate on the west side of the Wessenden Reservoir, consisting of the Great Dyke Springs, the Blake Clough and Blakeley Clough Springs, which are piped into a tank situate at an elevation of 1,025 feet above sea level from which the water is conveyed by a 9 inch main laid down the valley to Marsden, and thence passing along the Manchester and Huddersfield Turnpike Road to Slaithwaite, where there is a connection with the Deerhill main. From thence the main that supplies Golcar branches off up the Crimble Valley to the Service Reservoirs at Windy End and Clough Head, and thence to Outlane. The main continues along the Manchester Road, through Milnsbridge and Quarumby, to the Service Reservoir at Lindley. These springs yield on an average 500,000 gallons per diem.

The surplus water after supplying the 9 inch main above referred to, passes into an 18 inch main laid across the valley to the Catchwater Conduit at Scout, and thence along such Conduit into the Blackmoorfoot Reservoir. This main was laid in the year 1887.

There are four reservoirs in the Wessenden Valley.

The old Wessenden Reservoir is situate at an elevation of 984 feet above sea level, and of a capacity of 107 million gallons.

The Wessenden Head Reservoir is situate at an elevation of 1,268 feet above sea level, with a capacity of 82 million gallons. From this reservoir a 12 inch main is laid via Marsden, Slaithwaite, and Golcar to Scapegoat Hill, Longwood. Here a Service Reservoir, with a capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, has been built to supply the high level districts.

The Blakeley Reservoir, authorised by the Waterworks Act of 1871, is constructed by placing an embankment across the Wessenden Valley, above the top water level of the Butterley Reservoir, and about a mile up the valley from the Butterley Dam. This reservoir covers an area of about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The top water level is 848 feet above sea level, the depth of water in front of the embankment is 63 feet, and the height of embankment 80 feet above the level of the Wessenden Brook at the point of crossing. The capacity is 80,000,000 gallons.

The Butterley Reservoir, authorised by the Act of 1890, and which was filled with water to overflowing for the first time on December 5th, 1906, is formed by an embankment placed upon the site of Upper Bank Bottom Mills, at the lower end of the Wessenden Valley, the top of which is 111 feet above the bed of the stream. The capacity is 403 million gallons, surface area 43 acres, the greatest depth of water 94 feet. Top water is 770 feet above sea level. Compensation water is given out from this reservoir at the rate of 2,258,640 gallons per working day in respect of the Wessenden Valley watershed. From this reservoir a 24 inch main is laid for domestic and trade purposes via Marsden, Lingards, Linthwaite, and Golcar to Longwood Lower Reservoir to supplement the low level supply. Six Bell's Filters have been erected this year (1910) at Longwood Reservoirs for filtering the water from this reservoir.

The whole of the supply is by gravitation, and the drainage area of the reservoirs is chiefly moorland or high mountain pasture and millstone grit formation, which is the best known natural filter. The capacity is 403,513,000 gallons.

Rivers Pollution.

Under the new Order of the Local Government Board setting forth the duties of the Medical Officer of Health, a report is required on the pollution of rivers and streams in the district.

As this matter is dealt with in the West Riding of Yorkshire by a specially constituted Rivers Board, a detailed report does not appear to be called for in this relation.

It may be reported generally that the streams are very much polluted, and that the pollution is general, but that improvement in their condition is taking place, due to the work of the above named Board.

Drainage, Sewerage, and Sewage

Disposal.

Owing to the great area of the Borough in relation to the number of its inhabitants (the density of the population is eight persons per acre) the sewerage of the district is very expensive, and in certain districts, notably the agricultural parts of the Borough, is still incomplete and defective, but year by year considerable sums of money are spent on improvements, and everything that reasonably can be done is being done in this direction.

The difficulties are not diminished by the irregularities of the declivities which have to be dealt with. The town consists of a number of hills and valleys, the elevations being from about 150 to 1,200 feet above sea level.

The drainage arrangements generally are as satisfactory as can be expected, but do not reach the standard attained in districts which are entirely urban in character.

Extensions to the Sewage Works were completed during the year. The system adopted is sedimentation, and the application of the sewage by means of revolving troughs to large beds of coarse clinker, commonly called sprinkling beds, which are supposed to owe their purifying qualities to the presence of bacteria, and which do in fact operate biologically as well as chemically. Many forms of life other than bacteria are present in the filters as may be ascertained from the most casual inspection.

The requirements of the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Pollution Board are met by these works.

Closet Accommodation in the Borough.

Number of fresh water and waste water closets:—

FRESH—In connection with houses ...	7542	9004
In shops, offices, and warehouses ...	1462	

WASTE—(Slop waste water closets) ...	208	
--------------------------------------	-----	--

Number of privies with moveable receptacles, 15,927.

Estimated number of privy middens, 950.*

The conversions from privies, including midden steads and closets with moveable receptacles, to water closets during

1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Any closet inside a new building must be a water closet. But closet accommodation for new buildings, on the tub system, is still allowed to be constructed.

*This number is arrived at in the following method. A survey of the sanitary conveniences of the Borough was made in 1899. From the return of that survey it appears that 1,252 midden privies were found at that date. The Inspector of Nuisances does not appear to have kept a summary of the conversions year by year, but he estimates that, on an average, 20 privies have been converted at the instance of the Sanitary Authority annually, since the date of the survey—a period of 12 years. He deducts the result, 240, from the total; and he further estimates that 62 conversions have been voluntarily carried out without his knowledge, and so arrives at the figure 950.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	TOTALS
Drains requiring Re-construction	22	37	41	43	143
Do. connecting with main sewer ... ..	...	5	16	5	26
Drains not efficiently trapped	12	28	23	18	81
Do. requiring Ventilation Shafts	3	7	12	13	35
Defective Sink Pipes and Drains	6	16	39	33	94
Do. Yard Drains	55	50	41	30	176
Do. Cellar Drains	4	13	7	4	28
Do. Eave and Fall Pipes	2	19	1	4	26
Do. Roofing	4	9	4	2	19
Do. Urinals ... ..	...	1	...	1	2
Do. Baths ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Do. Water Closets... ..	4	1	5	6	16
Waste Pipes requiring Disconnecting	17	5	6	11	39
Fall Pipes requiring Disconnecting	4	9	8	8	29
To provide Eave and Fall Pipes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Sinks on s in Houses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Nuisances from want of Drains ... ..	...	...	11	2	13
Do. Water in Cellar ... ..	...	...	11	4	15
Do. Cellar Wells ... ..	...	...	...	...	..
Do. Cess Pools ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Do. Street Gullies ... ..	...	2	3	3	8
Do. Stagnant Water	2	13	2	7	24
Do. Defective Surface of Yard ... ..	...	3	3	1	7
Do. Smoke	16	14	8	28	66
Do. Poultry, Pigeons, and Animals	1	1	1	1	4
Offensive Accumulations... ..	4	22	7	2	35
Do. Ashpits and Privies ... ..	...	2	4	1	7
Do. Swill Tubs ... ..	...	...	...	...	—
Do. Urine Receptacles ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Urine Guards required ... ..	...	...	...	...	—
Closets requiring Lime-washing ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Ashpits and Closets requiring Re-construction	1	13	18	10	42
Do. requiring proper doors and covering	5	4	2	6	17
Old Privies requiring alteration to tub or w.c. system	2	1	4	1	8
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	9	22	19	18	68
Houses Overcrowded	6	5	5	10	26
Do. Unfit for Habitation ... ..	...	...	75	...	75
Do. Requiring Cleansing	7	5	1	2	15
Do. Requiring Ventilation ... ..	...	5	3	4	12
Do. Damp	9	1	1	...	11
Do. Requiring Water Supply ... ..	...	...	3	...	3
Workshops requiring Lime-washing ... ..	...	...	...	6	6
Cowsheds requiring Lime-washing	1	35	...	3	39
Do. Draining ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Do. Lighting ... ..	...	...	...	...	—
Do. Paving ... ..	...	...	...	...	—
Do. Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...	—
Bakehouses requiring Lime-washing or Cleansing ... ..	...	3	...	3	6
Do. Ventilation... ..	...	...	...	...	—
TOTALS	196	352	385	293	1226

An epitome of the Sanitary work accomplished during the year 1910 will be found in the following Table :—

SUMMARY.

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	TOTALS
No. of premises where Zymotic or other infectious diseases have occurred	245	189	443	342	1219
Do. inspected .. do. ..	245	189	443	342	1219
Do. disinfected after zymotic or other diseases ..	259	218	324	242	1043
Do. flushed .. do. ..	276	189	394	322	1181
Do. visited searching for Fever ..	132	242	170	182	726
No. of re-visits where cases are isolated at home ..	291	229	240	321	1081
Do. Houses visited for Zymotic particulars ..	116	162	157	158	593
Total Number of visits to infected houses ..	844	889	945	1001	3679
Infectious diseases reported	314	251	443	342	1350
Cases removed to Hospital	271	204	287	247	1009
Number of articles disinfected by Lyon's disinfectant ..	15220	11993	16979	16878	61070
Number of visits in deaths from Phthisis ..	87	22	48	27	184
Do. Under one	50	2	42	33	127
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for)	41	97	70	57	265
Other premises, yards or courts flushed ..	226	246	156	205	833
Drains found choked by flushers ..	193	286	208	172	859
Drains made clear	176	272	205	159	812
Number of Tubs registered	9	31	10	6	56
Do. applications received to empty Ashpits and Privies	58	90	60	48	256
Do. do. do. Receptacles ..	1	5	6	5	17
Nuisances reported at Public Health Department ..	75	73	66	62	276
Do. inspected	75	73	66	62	276
Inspection of premises where Nuisances are found ..	224	347	322	297	1190
Do. do. where no Nuisances are found ..	643	572	462	563	2240
Do. premises where offensive trades are conducted	2	9	2	9	22
Do. Dwellinghouses in house to house visitation ..	...	48	...	...	48
Do. Cellar Dwellings	6	...	224	132	362
Do. Houses let in Lodgings and Common Lodging Houses	161	88	18	72	339
Do. Workshops and Workplaces	8	29	18	16	71
Do. Factories	30	34	7	23	94
Do. Schools	8	1	90	3	102
Do. Slaughter Houses	2	3	9	15	29
Do. Canal Boats	114	102	83	109	408
Do. Dairies and Milkshops .. ..	...	2	...	...	2
Do. Cowsheds	263	627	197	361	1448
Do. Bakehouses	9	142	15	26	192
Do. Markets and Shops	51	68	30	28	177
Do. Van Dwellings	39	34	50	20	143
Re-visits to work in progress	293	412	478	497	1680
Visits to property under notice	413	551	342	483	1789
Total Number of Inspections of Premises ..	2266	3069	2345	2653	10333
Number of Entries in Report Books	79	116	169	128	492
Preliminary notices to owners	35	49	36	57	177
Number of legal notices issued for abatement or abolition of nuisances	27	54	78	82	241
Owners seen personally	271	493	216	246	1226
Summonses taken out .. ..	...	5	4	11	20

Inspectorial Work.

Drainage, Nuisances, and so forth.

The two preceding returns present in a tabulated form the various nuisances found and the work done in the removal thereof. Abstracted therefrom the following paragraphs will give the salient points:—Ten thousand three hundred and thirty-three separate inspections, as required by Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875, have been made. In addition to these, 3,679 visits were made, re infectious diseases, for disinfection and enquiry purposes. In 2,240 inspections no ground of complaint in respect of the sanitary conditions of the premises were found. Four hundred and twenty-seven smoke observations have been taken. In 1,098 cases drains have been flushed for the removal of nuisances. Two hundred and sixty-five of these were flushed at the request of the owner, and the water used was paid for.

Two hundred and seventy-six complaints of nuisances were made at the Public Health Department. These all received prompt attention.

The number of entries made in the report books of the department totalled 492. Personal interviews with owners, followed after an interval by the issue of a preliminary notice in 177 cases, resulted in the completion of 331 entries, while to secure the completion of the remainder it was found necessary to issue 241 legal notices. All entries were still under notice when this report was written.

Common Lodging Houses.

The number of houses on the register at the end of the year 1910 was 30, an increase of 1 on the year. These provide accommodation for 709 lodgers in 683 beds, an increase of provision for 24 lodgers in 24 beds.

Inspections have been made of the Common Lodging-Houses both by night and day. One hundred and eighty-six such inspections were made during the year. Generally speaking, there has been a decided improvement in the keeping of the houses, the clean-

liness of the rooms, and the quality of the bedding provided during the year. In addition to the 30 houses named, further accommodation is provided at the Municipal Model Lodging-House in Chapel Hill, where there are 184 beds for the accommodation of 193 lodgers.

Houses Let In Lodgings.

These are houses in which lodgers are received for weekly or longer periods, and houses occupied by members of more than one family. The houses and their occupiers are subject to registration, to inspection at regular intervals, and must be kept in accordance with the regulations prescribed in Schedule 3 of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871.

The following is the report for 1910 :—

Houses let in lodgings on the register, January 1st,						
1910	...	...	...	...	...	206
Houses removed from the register during the year ...						
						12
Houses newly added ...						
						0
Net decrease ...						
						12
Houses remaining on the register, December 31st,						
1910	...	...	...	...	...	194

One hundred and forty-six of these are in the Central Wards of the Borough and 48 in the Outer Wards.

In these 194 houses there are 342 rooms registered as giving accommodation to 1,111 lodgers.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Up to the end of 1910, 4 houses were closed under the provisions contained in the above Act. A special Committee was appointed on December 21st, 1910, to carry out the Act, and it is anticipated, as the result of a report made to them on the requirement of the Act, that additions to the staff, in the shape of special Inspectors, will be made during the early part of the year 1911.

FOOD INSPECTION.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

Report of Action Taken under the above-named Acts in the County Borough of Huddersfield during the Year 1910.

1.—ARTICLES ANALYSED.

New Milk	...	...	155	samples, of which 14 were certified as adulterated.
Skimmed milk	...	...	3	
Butter	...	...	20	samples, of which 2 were certified as adulterated
Cream	...	...	4	
Margarine	...	...	9	
Lard	...	...	8	samples, of which 1 was certified as adulterated.
Jam	...	...	10	
Ground Rice	...	...	6	
Semolina	...	...	1	
Dried Milk	...	...	1	
Sago	...	...	3	
Oatmeal	...	...	1	
Cheese	...	...	2	
Cocoa	...	...	2	
Coffee	...	...	2	
Ground Ginger	...	...	1	
Pepper	...	...	1	
Borax	3	
Seidlitz Powder	3	
Tartaric Acid	1	
Flower of Sulphur	3	
Confectionery	1	
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Total	240	samples, of which 17 were certified as adulterated.

2.—DETAILS OF THE 17 ADULTERATED SAMPLES
REPORTED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST TO BE
ADULTERATED.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
1	New Milk	3.34 per cent fat abstracted	Town Clerk did not consider this sufficient for proceedings.
15	do.	2.71 per cent water added	Town Clerk did not consider this sufficient for proceedings.
18	do.	7.3 per cent of fat abstracted	Deputy Town Clerk did not consider this sufficient for proceedings.
32	do.	9.79 per cent water added	Bottle burst in cold store Case dropped.
33	do.	9.47 „	Town Clerk of opinion that the delivering of the milk had been completed before sample was taken. Case accordingly dropped.
35	do.	8.50 „	Case heard. Defendant fined 20s. and 8s. 6d. costs.
39	do.	7.20 „	Case not taken into court, as in the Town Clerk's opinion the previous defendant was in fact the offender.
Aa	do.	11.21 „	Case heard. Defendant fined 20s. and 20s. 6d. costs.
49	do.	3.83 „	Town Clerk did not consider this sufficient for proceedings.

No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Proceedings.
I	Lard	Cocoanut oil lard	Town Clerk considered that the term "Nut-ola lard" would be a sufficient notification of article.
60	New Milk	0.59 per cent water added	Not considered sufficient to send to Town Clerk by Medical Officer of Health.
109	do.	14.0 per cent fat abstracted	Case heard. Defendant fined 5s. and 7s. costs.
117	do.	9.08 per cent water added	Case heard. Defendant fined 10s. and 12s. 3s. costs.
SS	Butter	0.22 per cent water above standard	A further sample was taken, and found correct.
130	New Milk	8.85 per cent added water	Town Clerk did not consider it advisable to take proceedings.
152	do.	0.94 ,,	Not considered sufficient by Medical Officer of Health to send to Town Clerk.
159	Butter	0.08 per cent water added	Not considered sufficient by Medical Officer of Health to send to Town Clerk.

3.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Offence Charged.	Name of Defendant.	Result.	£	s.	d.
May 4th.	35	Selling new milk to which 8.50 per cent water had been added	R. L.	Fined	1	0	0
June 6th.	Aa	Selling new milk to which 11.21 per cent water had been added	D. K.	Fined	1	0	0

Date.	No. of Sample.	Offence Charged.	Name of Defendant.	Result. £ s. d.
Nov. 23rd.	109	Selling new milk from which 14 per cent of its fat had been abstracted	M. W.	Fined 0 5 0
Nov. 23rd.	117	Selling new milk to which 9.08 per cent water had been added	W. B.	Fined 0 10 0

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

The following samples have been taken in an informal manner. They are included in the foregoing :—

3 New Milk, 2 Cream, 11 Butter, 8 Lard, 9 Margarine, 2 Cheese, 7 Jam, 6 Ground Rice, 3 Sago, 2 Cocoa, 2 Coffee, 3 Borax, 3 Flowers of Sulphur, 2 Seidlitz Powder, and 1 each Semolina, Gatemal, Ground Ginger, Pepper, and Tartaric Acid, and Confectionary.

In addition to above one sample of dried milk was submitted for analysis, and found to be genuine.

One sample of suspected Milk was tested for Tubercule by inoculation, and was found not to cause Tuberculosis.

WM. M. DRAKE,

Food and Drugs Inspector.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

These premises have been kept under careful supervision during the year. One thousand four hundred and forty-eight inspections of Cowsheds, and 2 of Dairies and Milkshops, have been made by the District Inspectors. The following returns are interesting:—

The numbers on the Cowkeepers and Milk-Purveyors' Register on December 31st, 1910, were:—

Cowkeepers, who are also Milk Purveyors...	...	191
Milk Purveyors only, residing in Borough	...	56
Milk Purveyors only, residing outside Borough	...	78
Milk Shops, selling over counter	... ..	41
		<hr/> 366

In addition to the inspections named above, the Veterinary Inspector, accompanied by a District Inspector, has visited 301 Cowsheds, and has personally inspected 1,648 milch cattle. During the year 5 animals have been found to be affected with Tubercular Mastitis, and were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, under supervision, and the diseased portions of the carcasses were passed through a refuse destructor.

The following table gives the number of Cattle inspected by the Veterinary Inspector during 1910, and shows the number of farms and cowsheds visited:—

Number of Farmsteads	... ..	183
Number of Cowsheds	... ..	301
Number of Milch Cattle	... ..	1648

Defects as regards structure, air space, light, ventilation, and drainage are constantly engaging the attention of the Department, and are still difficult to get abated for reasons stated in the report for 1907. The farmers are, however, as a class, taking more care in the management of their cowsheds, and in securing the cleanliness thereof.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS AND OF ACTION THEREON, During 1910.

By Section 132 of the above named Act, the duty is laid upon the Medical Officer of Health of every District Council in his annual report to them, to report specifically on the administration of the Act in his district.

The duties imposed upon Sanitary Authorities under this Act have reference to the following subjects:—

- (a) Registration of Workshops.
- (b) Sanitation and Sanitary Accommodation and Conveniences.
- (c) Special Sanitary Provisions for Bakehouses.
- (d) Fire Escapes.
- (e) Home Work.
- (f) Miscellaneous.

(a) Registration.—The total number of workshops (including bakehouses) on the Register on December 31st, 1909, was 955. During the year 1910 13 new workshops have been added to, and 12 removed from the Register, showing a net increase of 1 during the year. The number of bakehouses on the Register is 132, a decrease of 4 on the year. The total number of workshops included in the following classified list is 956:—

Classified List of Workshops.

	On Register Dec. 31st, 1909.		Added during 1910.		Removed during 1910.		Remaining Dec. 31st, 1910.	
	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.	Central District.	Outer Districts.
Dress and Mantle Makers and Milliners, Tailors, Waterproof Manufacturers, &c.	142	111	1	...	...	...	143	111
Boot and Shoe Makers, Cloggers, Saddlers and Curriers ..	64	113	...	...	...	...	64	113
Black, Shoeing, Tin, and White Smiths; Cycle Repairs, &c.	32	26	...	1	...	...	32	27
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Wood Carvers, Picture Framers and Gilders ...	31	42	1	...	...	...	32	42
Plumbers. Painters and French Polishers ...	42	27	...	...	...	...	42	27
Coopers, Carriage Builders, and Wheelwrights ...	10	15	...	...	...	...	10	15
Watchmakers, Jewellers, Engravers, and Electrical Engineers ...	25	6	...	...	...	...	25	6
Rug Makers and Rag and Wool Sorters ...	22	11	...	...	...	...	22	11
Upholsterers, Basket and Brush Makers ...	19	4	...	...	...	...	19	4
Hosiery Knitters, Shirt Makers, and Laundries ...	4	13	...	...	...	...	4	13
Monumental Sculptors ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	2	4
Organ Builders, Piano Repairers, &c. ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	1
Tripe Dressers... ..	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4
Bakehouses ...	45	91	...	8	...	3	42	90
Manufacturing Chemists; Mattress, Corset, Blind, and Waggon Cover Makers; Wire Workers, Tea Packers, Teazle Trimmers, Rope Makers, Tallow Chandlers, &c., &c.	26	10	2	...	...	...	28	10
	477	478	4	9	3	9	478	478
	955		13		12		956	

(b) Sanitation.—Three hundred and fifty-seven inspections of factories, workshops, and bakehouses have been made as to cleanliness, air space, ventilation, drainage, and closet accommodation.

One hundred and thirteen cases of infringements of the Public Health Acts and of the Factory and Workshop Act were found during these inspections. Written notices were served in 45 cases, and 83 infringements were remedied in accordance with the requirements of the notices. In many of the unremedied infringements the necessary work is either in progress or has been given into the hands of contractors; and in others is under the consideration of the persons involved therein. Further inspections will be made in due course and appropriate action taken.

Sanitary Accommodation and Conveniences.—The question of the provisions of closet accommodation, the allocation of the same to sexes, and the proper ventilation and screening thereof, has had much attention during the past year. As will be seen from the return appended hereto, 26 contraventions of the provisions of Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and of the Sanitary Accommodation Order have been met with. Thirteen of these have been remedied, leaving 13 unabated at the end of the year. Most of these are either in hand or under consideration with a view to remedy.

(c) Special Sanitary Provisions for Bakehouses.—There are 132 bakehouses now on the Register, a decrease of 4 on the year. The number of cellar bakehouses remaining on the Register is 8. The bakehouses are systematically inspected as to cleanliness, closet accommodation, domestic washing, and sleeping places. Four breaches of sanitary requirements were found, which have been remedied.

(d) Fire Escapes.—Ninety-four visits of inspection have been made to factories, in which special attention was directed to the means of escape in case of fire, and sanitary accommodation.

Three notices have been received under Section 14 from the Factory Inspector relating to 2 factories and 1 workshop. In each case the necessary alterations have been effected.

(e) Home Work.—Ten lists have been received from employers of home workers being employed. These cover 25 persons residing in the Borough and 3 persons resident outside the Borough. These latter were duly forwarded to the District Councils in which the cut-workers resided. The house of each worker residing in the Borough has been inspected, and found to be in a good sanitary condition.

No case of refusal to admit the Inspector has arisen during the year.

The appended table is abstracted from and is a concise compilation of the return forwarded to the Home Office on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in the County Borough of Huddersfield for the year 1910:—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	94	41	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	263	4	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report.)			
Total	357	45	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	11	11	..	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	..	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances, including black smoke	72	55	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	7	5	...
	unsuitable	6	..	...
	or defective...			
	not separate for sexes	2	2	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	4	4	...	...
Other offences :— (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...	...
Total	113	83	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act
as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

Class.	Number		
	Number of		
	Lists	Out-workers	
Con-tractors		Workmen	
Lists of Outworkers (S. 107) :—			
All employed in the making, &c., of wearing apparel :			
Lists received from Employers twice per year.....	8	...	12
" " " " once " " 	2	...	13
Addresses of out- (received from other Authorities		...	
workers ... (forwarded to other Authorities		3	
Prosecutions ... ..		...
No of inspections of outworkers' premises :—		25	
	Wearing	Other.	
	Apparel;		
Outwork in unwholesome premises (S 108).....	}	Nil.	
Cases of infectious diseases notified in home-			
workers' premises			
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises	}		
(S. 110)			

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of				
the year				
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	{	Workers in Clothing	...	271
		„ Leather	...	177
		„ Iron and Tin	...	59
		„ Wood	...	99
		„ Lead and Paint.		69
		„ Jewellery	...	31
		„ Bakehouses	...	132
		„ Miscellaneous	...	118
Total number of workshops			—	
on Register				

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)			
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	{	Notified by H.M. Inspectors ...	
		Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector, per Town Clerk	
		Insufficient means of escape from fire	
		Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year		...	...
In use at the end of the year		...	...

**Particulars of Work Performed by Scavenging Staff at
Hillhouse Depot, &c.**

1910	Receptacles brought in to the Depôt, &c.	Refuse burnt in Hillhouse Destructor		Loads of Clinkers disposed of.
		Loads.	Tns. Cwts.	
January ...	68056	1002	1237 8	397
February ...	63657	1090	1430 1	435
March ...	71547	1084	1316 13	405
April ...	68419	1258	1529 16	458
May ...	69212	1129	1373 8	397
June ...	69636	1293	1520 11	414
July ...	67864	1093	1270 12	346
August ...	72231	1035	1151 —	256
September ...	69162	1016	1136 17	310
October ...	68089	1124	1318 16	350
November ...	69149	1217	1559 7	384
December ...	70763	1043	1289 7	336
Year ...	827785	13384	16133 16	4488

Loads Collected during the Year 1910.

1910.	Ashes and Trade Refuse.	Slaughter House Refuse.
January	2527	31
February	2204	32
March	2547	34
April	2370	29
May	2315	27
June	2430	31
July	2283	30
August	2450	29
September	1940	28
October	2074	30
November	2409	31
December	2328	31
Total.....	27877	363

Hillhouse Depot Manure Sales.

MONTHS.	Stable Manure.	Grass Manure.	Market Refuse.	Slaugh- ter house Refuse.	TOTALS.
1910	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January.....	239½	...	...	34½	274
February	184	...	...	15	199
March	163½	...	..	47½	211
April	215	...	...	33	248
May	215½	...	...	57½	273
June	179½	..	...	14½	194
July	168½	...	...	17	185½
August	172	...	...	27	199
September.....	126½	...	...	16½	143
October	203	...	...	26	229
November	164½	...	...	36	200½
December	118	..	...	19	137
Approximate Total.....	2149½	...	...	343½	2493

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS—1910.

The following Table shows the number of Smoke Observations taken during each month of the year, with the average number of minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted per half-hour's observation.

1910.	Number of Observations taken.	Number shewing Moderate Smoke or None.	Number shewing Dense Black Smoke.	Total Minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted.	Average number of minutes of Dense Black Smoke emitted from Chimneys per half-hour.	REMARKS.
January ...	21	9	12	38½	3·21	<p>The maximum limit for dense black smoke was fixed by the Sanitary Committee in March, 1898, at three minutes per half-hour observation.</p> <p>Where this limit has been exceeded warning letters have been sent to the parties involved, and if no improvement has resulted before the meeting of the Committee, they have been reported to the Committee.</p> <p>This has occurred in 154 cases during the year.</p> <p>In 51 cases legal notices have been issued during the year, resulting in a considerable diminution of black smoke emitted. In several cases the owners involved have adopted smoke preventing apparatus, or provided additional steam raising plant.</p>
February ...	33	12	21	131½	6·26	
March	40	6	34	171½	5·04	
April	45	11	34	126	3·71	
May	43	13	30	158	5·27	
June	65	19	46	189	4 11	
July	19	7	12	54	4·50	
August	3	2	1	2	2·00	
September ...	32	6	26	148	5·69	
October	27	10	17	72	4·23	
November ...	63	14	49	241	4·92	
December ...	36	14	22	66	3·00	
Duplicate observations	74					

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Huddersfield Registration District.

Report as to the execution of the above named Acts and Regulations made thereunder for the year ended December 31st, 1910.

To the Mayor and Corporation acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority for the County Borough of Huddersfield.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure in submitting this, my annual report on the working of the Canal Boats Acts in this Borough, as required by Section 3 of the Canal Boats Acts, 1884.

The number of canal boats visited and inspected during the year ended 31st day of December, 1910, was 142, and of these 408 inspections were made, namely :—

45	Boats inspected once each...	...	45	inspections.
44	„ twice each	...	88	„
18	„ three times each...	...	54	„
10	„ four times each	...	40	„
3	„ five times each	...	15	„
7	„ six times each	...	42	„
5	„ seven times each	...	35	„
3	„ eight times each	...	24	„
5	„ nine times each	...	45	„
2	„ ten times each ....	...	20	„
<hr/> 142 <hr/>			<hr/> 408 <hr/>	

as against 400 inspections of 136 boats during 1909, and 380 inspections of 129 boats during 1908.

The population found on board these boats numbered 735, namely :—631 adult males, 85 adult females, and 19 children, as against 524 in 1909, namely, 408 adult males, 80 adult females, and 36 children; and 748 in 1908, namely, 577 adult males, 104 adult females, and 67 children.

The following is a detailed statement of the number, age, and sex of children found on canal boats during 1910 :—

1910	MONTHS.		YEARS.								TOTALS.
Ages ...	6	10	1	2	4	5	6	8	10	12	
Males ..	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	10
Females	1	..	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	9
Totals .	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	19

By analysing the above table it is found that the number of children visiting Huddersfield of school age, and under that age, are as follows, namely :—11 under 5 years of age, and 8 from 5 to 14 years of age.

The monthly distribution of children on canal boats has been as under :—

Month, 1910.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Totals.
January .....	...	...	...
February	2	...	2
March	2	6	8
April .....	...	...	...
May	1	1	2
June	4	1	5
July .....	...	...	...
August .....	...	...	...
September .....	...	...	...
October	1	...	1
November .....	...	...	...
December	1	...	1
Totals	11	8	19

It will be seen from this record that very few children of school age were met with during the year. The 8 children of school age

were met with on 5 boats on 5 inspections. Five boats carrying respectively 3, 2, 1, 1, 1 children of school age, were inspected at Huddersfield during the year. The decided decrease, to which attention was drawn last year, still continues, as shown in the tabulation hereunder :—

1908. 20 boats carrying 33 children of school age, compared with

1909. 8 boats carrying 9 children of school age, compared with

1910. 5 boats carrying 8 children of school age.

It is very gratifying to find that one's endeavour to impress upon the parents the importance of providing homes on shore for their households appears for the present to have produced the desired effect, judging from the reduced number of children found on canal boats.

With one exception, whenever children were found on board a boat there were one or more women in charge of them.

Inspections of canal boats have been made on 73 days during 1910, and at each meeting of the Health Committee a report has been given of the number of boats visited, also infringements calling for remedy which have been found, since the previous Committee.

A large variety of goods are brought into the Borough by boat, consisting for the most part of cardboard, coal, cement, corn, chemicals, copper ore, flour, jute, jute yarn, locust beans, logwood, potatoes, pig-lead, iron (in pig and manufactured), oil, rough steel wire, rags, sugar, salts, timber, tar, and wool. The exports have been corn, coke, chemicals, flour, machinery, and tar. The imports were loaded at Goole, Grimsby, Hull, Horbury, Wakefield, Selby, and at various coal mines and gas works abutting on the canal.

The following paragraphs contain the information required by the circular of the Local Government Board, dated 16th December, 1910, arranged in the same order as those of the said circular :—

1. Arrangements made for the inspection of boats, the name, address, and remuneration of the Inspector.

William Medley Drake, Chief Inspector of Nuisances for the County Borough of Huddersfield, Public Health Department, Huddersfield, was appointed Inspector of Canal Boats on the 7th day of January, 1895, and the remuneration for the work is included in his salary as Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

2. The number of boats inspected during 1910, with the condition of the boats and their occupants.

The number of boats inspected during 1910 was 142, and of inspections 408.

The 142 boats were made up of 61 broad boats, 19 narrow, and 62 fly boats, the latter figure being all broad boats.

The places of registry were Goole 86, Mirfield 44, Manchester 3, Sowerby Bridge 2, Birmingham 2, and Hull, Marple, Leeds, York, and Huddersfield one each. Nearly 98 per cent of the boats inspected were found to be in good condition, and conforming to the Acts and Regulations, and the occupants of all the boats were in good health.

3. Infringements of the Acts and Regulations with respect to the following matters:—

(a) Registration. None.

(b) Notification of change of master. None.

(c) Masters without certificates. Two. In one case a warning notice was served by post on owners, and certificate returned endorsed "Sunk in Canal."

(d) Marking. One. Notice sent to owner. The certificate is not due to be returned.

(e) Overcrowding. None.

(f) Separation of Sexes. None required.

(g) Cleanliness. Only cases of temporary uncleanliness found, which have been remedied on request of the Inspector.

(h) Ventilation. Nothing to complain about.

(i) Painting. One case of this infringement was met with, in respect of which a warning notice has been served by post. The certificate is not due to be returned.

Repairs. None.

(j) Provision of water cask. All boats with cask jug or can.

(k) Removal of bilge water. This work received regular attention.

(l) Notification of infectious disease. None.

(m) Admittance of Inspector. No difficulty experienced.

4. Legal proceedings taken. None.

5. Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Acts and Regulations. Three warning notices have been issued, and numerous letters written in respect of the four infringements (enumerated above) found on three boats, and many matters of cleanliness of minor moment have received prompt attention at the instigation of the Inspector.

6. Infectious disease. None.

7. Detention of boats. None.
8. Number of boats on the register. One.
9. Number registered during 1910. None.

I append hereto the usual summary.

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM MEDLEY DRAKE,

Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts.

Public Health Department, Huddersfield,

January 12th, 1911.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Summary Appendix to the Annual Report of the Canal Boats Inspector for the year 1910.

Huddersfield Registration District.

	1910.	1905.	1908.
Number of boats inspected	142	136	129
Made up of Broad boats..	61	58	58
Broad fly boats ...	62	57	51
Narrow boats ...	19	21	19
Narrow fly boat...	...	...	1
Registered Accommodation—Aft Cabin ...	1340	1297½	1254½
Fore Cabin ...	741	658½	636
	2081	1956	1890½
Population found on board:			
Adults ...	716	488	681
Children ...	19	36	67
	735	524	748
Children under school age	11	27	34
Children of school age ...	8	9	33
Number of days on which inspections have been made ...	73	72	62
Number of inspections made ...	408	400	380
Number of boats conforming to Acts and Regulations...	139	132	126
Number of boats with one or more infringements..	3	4	3
Number of infringements met with ..	4	6	4
Number remedied ...	1	6	2
Number dealt with by Magistrates ...	...	...	...
Number still under notice December 31st, 1910...	3	...	2
No service effected ...	...	...	...

WARNING NOTICES AND CERTIFICATES.

Details of Infringements.	No. of Notices issued.	Certificates returned or Boat re-inspected.	Not remedied.
Non-production of certificate	2	1	1
Cabin required painting	1	...	1
Boat not properly marked	1	...	1
	4	1	3

PARTICULARS OF NON-REMEDIED INFRINGEMENTS.

John and Alfred 859 Goole Non-production of Registration
Certificate and cabin wants
painting. A letter from
owner stated that both in-
fringements have been at-
tended to.

Perseverance 207 Mirfield Want of clear marking.

Total :—Three Infringements, 2 Inspections.

(Signed)

WILLIAM M. DRAKE.

TABLE A.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		Deaths under one year of age.		Total Deaths registered in the District at all ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	95074	2376	25.07	315	133	1752	18.49	These particulars are not available for these years.				
1901	95037	2175	22.96	287	132	1581	16.69					
1902	95000	2354	24.39	324	138	1710	17.72					
1903	94963	2252	23.79	271	120	1584	16.73					
1904	94926	2243	23.71	304	135	1657	17.51					
1905	94888	2256	23.85	269	119	1605	16.97					
1906	94851	2301	24.34	311	135	1638	17.33					
1907	94814	2189	23.17	212	97	1638	17.33		62	25	1601	16.94
1908	94777	2348	24.39	263	112	1677	17.42		74	42	1645	17.09
1909	94740	2318	24.55	222	96	1583	16.77		84	40	1539	16.30
Averages for years 1900-1909.	94907	2281	24.02	278	122	1642	17.30	...	...	...	...	...
1910	94703	2164	22.93	215	99	1605	17.00	302	74	40	1571	16.64

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	11720.	Total population at all ages ...	95047	At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses...	22356	
		Average number of persons per house	4.25152	

I Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
<p>Huddersfield General Infirmary</p> <p>Sanatorium for Infectious Diseases.</p> <p>Nurses Home Trinity Street.</p> <p>Huddersfield Union Workhouse</p>	<p>Deanhouse Workhouse</p> <p>West Riding Lunatic Asylums at :— Storthes Hall, Menston, Wadsley, Wakefield.</p>	
	<p>Is the Union Workhouse within the District ?</p>	<p>Yes ! Crosland Moor.</p>

TABLE B.

Names of Lo- calities.	1.—WHOLE BOROUGH.				2.—CENTRAL.				3.—MARSH.				4.—FARTOWN.				5.—DEIGHTON AND BRADLEY.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
Year.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1900	95074	2376	1752	315	24146	631	542	107	8050	171	123	28	10629	239	155	26	2174	56	29	5
1901	95037	2175	1581	287	23962	596	483	105	8020	164	112	19	10747	234	156	38	2163	44	34	5
1902	95000	2354	1710	324	23773	593	496	100	7988	207	120	31	10861	256	159	35	2152	55	29	5
1903	94963	2252	1584	271	23585	594	463	75	7956	198	111	19	10976	248	149	27	2141	47	43	7
1904	94926	2243	1657	304	23397	548	551	113	7924	181	113	19	11091	285	146	31	2130	49	21	4
1905	94888	2256	1605	269	23209	574	457	94	7892	199	108	22	11205	265	167	27	2119	40	29	4
1906	94851	2301	1638	311	23022	552	498	111	7860	195	98	22	11319	253	140	29	2108	53	31	5
1907	94814	2189	1601	212	22835	574	495	76	7828	209	112	19	11433	251	174	16	2097	43	38	1
1908	94777	2348	1645	263	22656	601	592	92	7796	190	102	19	11545	289	163	23	2086	58	38	3
1909	94740	2318	1539	222	22455	551	490	71	7781	205	129	16	11645	291	166	16	2076	53	27	5
Av'gs of Yrs. 1900 to 1909	94907	2281	1631	278	23304	581	507	94	7909	192	113	21	11145	261	157	27	2125	50	32	4
1910	94703	2164	1571	215	22267	517	489	68	7751	180	126	16	11757	286	173	29	2065	38	30	6

TABLE B.—continued

Year.	6.—DALTON.				7.—ALMONDBURY.				8.—LOCKWOOD.				9.—LINDLEY.				10.—LONGWOOD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1900	8513	246	190	31	14467	387	213	42	13264	335	310	40	8455	193	108	23	5362	118	82	13
1901	8523	239	131	24	14425	330	230	46	13399	328	248	22	8441	137	103	16	5357	103	73	12
1902	8534	244	189	33	14384	374	226	44	13528	339	268	39	8428	180	114	22	5352	106	96	15
1903	8544	215	145	29	14342	335	199	48	13657	353	282	36	8415	165	118	18	5347	97	67	12
1904	8554	208	171	27	14300	338	201	32	13786	356	276	50	8402	163	99	14	5342	115	68	14
1905	8564	227	159	34	14258	318	214	30	13915	335	273	38	8389	190	120	13	5337	108	72	7
1906	8574	228	148	30	14216	350	209	45	14044	355	308	44	8376	203	112	14	5332	112	88	11
1907	8584	206	134	23	14174	318	223	27	14173	309	222	26	8363	167	115	13	5327	112	88	11
1908	8594	211	125	22	14132	331	213	39	14296	370	212	39	8350	172	124	16	5322	126	76	10
1909	8609	204	112	21	14093	334	204	32	14421	372	219	37	8340	192	114	14	5320	116	78	10
Av'gs of Yrs. 1900 to 1909.	8559	223	150	27	14279	341	213	38	13848	345	262	37	8396	176	113	16	5340	111	79	11
1910	8620	199	143	22	14051	311	221	27	14549	371	220	33	8327	147	93	6	5316	115	76	8

NOTES.—*Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district excluded.

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of deceased.

*The above arrangement has been strictly adhered to since 1907 but in previous years owing to information of the death of residents of the Borough in outer Districts not being furnished to the M.O.H., the following method was adopted:—

In the Central District all births and deaths occurring in the Infirmary were included.

" Dalton " " deaths occurring in the Sanatorium were included.

" Lockwood " " births and deaths occurring in the Crosland Moor Workhouse were included.

In 1901 there were 11 deaths in Deanhouse Workhouse of persons formerly resident in Huddersfield; in 1902, 13 deaths; in 1903, 7 deaths; in 1904, 11 deaths; in 1905, 6 deaths; and in 1906, 6 deaths.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year, 1910.

Notifiable Diseases	Cases notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each Locality.									No. of Cases removed to Sanatorium from each locality.									Total cases removed to the Sanatorium from inside the Borough.		
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.					Central.	Marsh.	Fartown.	Deighton and Bradley.	(H) Dalton.	Almondbury.	(W) Lockwood.	Lindley.	Longwood.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																				65 and upwards.	
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea (In Infants under 5 years of age)	206	80	126	..	..	..	..	117	22	7	8	16	23	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Phthisis:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under L.G.B. Order	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Voluntary	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	4	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doubtful Cases	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1350	92	383	648	100	123	4	414	98	159	18	147	175	156	36	253	63	133	12	131	111	135	138	32	1008	..	..

Isolation Hospital name and situation —Huddersfield Sanatorium, Dalton } Total available beds, 153.
 Small Pox Hospital " —Whitehouse Farm, Dalton } No. of diseases that can be
 Phthisis Hospital " —In grounds of Sanatorium, Dalton } treated concurrently, 7.

* Includes a re admission in each of these Districts. A case of Phthisis was admitted from Kirkheaton.

TABLE D.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1910.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" In Public Institutions in the District.					
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Central.	Marsh.	Fartown.	Deighton & Bradley.	Dalton.	Almond-bury.	Lockwood.	Lindley.	Longwood.	Infirmary.	Sanatorium.	Workhouse.	Nursing Home.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Small-pox .....	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.....	10	..	11	7	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	15	..	..
Scarlet Fever	18	15	14	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	6	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	29	2	9	2	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	1	2	3	2	1	..	9	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup ..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..
Enteric	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other continued	10	..	..	..	..	4	6	2	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Epidemic Influenza .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	30	17	11	1	..	..	1	19	2	..	..	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea.....	5	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas	8	1	..	3	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
Other septic diseases	111	1	..	7	21	77	5	38	6	10	3	10	20	15	6	3	1	..	8	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	42	6	12	4	7	12	1	7	4	4	..	3	8	11	1	4	6	..	1	..
Other tubercular diseases	150	15	17	3	1	108	41	38	12	20	1	7	26	27	12	6	17	..	10	..
Cancer, malignant diseases	129	17	19	4	4	45	5	49	10	16	3	12	16	13	6	9	4	..	17	..
Bronchitis	96	17	19	4	2	47	1	34	5	11	3	12	18	11	1	2	3	..	9	..
Pneumonia	7	..	1	1	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy	8	1	2	..	..	4	..	4	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ..	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	7	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of liver	9	4	2	..	1	2	..	5	1	2	..	9	4	1	2	..	1	..	2	..
Venereal diseases	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..
Premature Birth	7	..	2	3	5	7	..	2	2	18	1	13	25	18	8	6	8	..	12	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	148	..	1	6	1	91	47	43	15	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	22	..	1	..
Heart diseases	31	2	1	6	1	16	5	17	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	76	..	1	..
Accidents	19	..	..	..	1	14	4	7	1	6	1	1	..	1	2	39	76	..	1	..
Suicides	613	85	13	21	19	229	246	168	54	57	9	60	87	93	46	46	48	..	48	..
All other causes	1571	215	125	66	68	686	411	489	126	173	30	143	221	220	93	76	146	31	113	12
All causes	1571	215	125	66	68	686	411	489	126	173	30	143	221	220	93	76	146	31	113	12

TABLE E.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1910.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 2 Weeks.	2 3 Weeks.	3 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month	1 2 Months.	2 3 Months.	3 4 Months.	4 5 Months.	5 6 Months.	6 7 Months.	7 8 Months.	8 9 Months.	9 10 Months.	10 11 Months.	11 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES—																	
Certified	59	14	11	4	88	32	10	14	10	6	10	11	9	7	15	2	214
Uncertified											1						1
Common Infectious Diseases :																	
Small-pox																	
Chicken-pox																	
Measles												1					1
Scarlet Fever																	
Diphtheria : Croup															2		2
Whooping Cough						4		1	1		2	2	2	1	2		15
Diarrhœal Diseases :																	
Diarrhœa, all forms						5	1	2	1	1	2	1	1		3		17
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } .. 1 1 .. 2 .. 1 3		1	1		2		1										
Gastro enteritis }																	
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }			1		1			1					1				3
Wasting Diseases :																	
Premature Birth	29	4	3	2	38	3											41
Congenital Defects	12	3			15	1	3	1		1	1						22
Debility at Birth	5		2	1	8	1											9
Injury at Birth	3				3												3
Want of Breast-milk, }																	
Starvation }																	
Atrophy, Debility, } 1 1 .. 2 5 3 2 1 1 .. 1 15		1	1		2	5	3	2	1				1			1	
Marasmus }																	
Tuberculous Diseases :																	
Tuberculous Meningitis						1								1			2
Tuberculous Peritonitis : } 2 1 .. 3									2						1		
Tabes Mesenterica }																	
Other Tuberculous } 1 .. 1 2													1		1		
Diseases }																	
Other Causes :																	
Erysipelas																	
Syphilis	1				1	2		1									4
Rickets														1			2
Meningitis, not Tuberculous						2					1	1	1		1		6
Convulsions	4	4	1		9	1	1	1	2		1		1				16
Bronchitis		1	1		2	2		3		1		1	2	1	3		15
Laryngitis																	
Pneumonia						3		1	3	3	4	2		1			17
Suffocation, overlying	2				2												2
Other Causes	2		2	1	5	2	1	1			1	1		1	2	1	15
Totals ..	59	14	11	4	88	32	10	14	10	6	11	11	9	7	15	2	215
Population (Estimated to middle of 1910) ..	94703																
Births in the year. { legitimate 2085	Deaths in the year of { legitimate 195																

TABLE I.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 2nd April, 1910.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year 1910.	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1910.	Deaths Registered during the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1910.	AGE MORTALITY.			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							All other Diseases.	Rate of Mortality per 1000								
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers			Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	During the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1910.	During the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1910.	During the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1910.	During the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1910.	
													Typhoid	Other										Diarrhoea.
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,267	123	100	14	9	22	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	12	21	8	12	1930	1802	143	090*
Marsh ...	8,028	7,751	42	32	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	6	1547	1657	051	052
Fartown	10,717	11,757	63	45	6	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	1	1344	1536	034	068
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,065	10	15	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	773	2915	...	389
Dalton	8,521	8,620	44	37	5	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	2	1352	1723	...	093†
Almondbury	14,436	14,051	82	52	8	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	4	1766	1485	028	...
Lockwood	13,365	14,549	80	52	7	4	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	6	7	1725	1484	028	028c
Lindley	8,445	8,327	31	16	1	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1155	771	241	048
Longwood	5,359	5,316	29	21	3	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	1282	1585	...	075
Infirmary (Central) and Nurses Home...	...	...	2	25	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...
Hospital (Dalton).....	...	...	...	12	1	6	...	...	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse(Lockwood)	...	...	5	27	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	4	...	...	...	...
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and W. R. Asylums...	...	...	...	17	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,047	94,703	511	451	56	32	134	...	7	5	10	2	...	2	42	67	39	51	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population...	...	...	21.66	19.11	...	...	...	0.04	0.30	0.21	0.42	0.08	...	...	1.78	2.84	1.65	2.16	19.28	19.11	1.19	1.14

* Central, with Infirmery, and Nurses Home, 22.53.

† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 22.81.

c Lockwood, with Workhouse, 21.79.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 110.

" " previous corresponding period 98.

Death Rate of 76 large towns, 14.8.

Death Rate (Zymotic) " 0.97.

Birth Rate " 25.4

TABLE II.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 2nd July, 1910.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year 1910.	Births registered during the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1910	Deaths registered during the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1910	AGE MORTALITY			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								Rate of Mortality per 1000.								
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough	Fevers			Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	All Causes.		Seven Zymotics	
													Typhoid.	Other.	Diarrhoea.						During the corres- ponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1910	During the corres- ponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1910
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,267	110	65	14	5	17	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	9	10	5	...	31	13.76	11.72	0.71	0.90*
Marsh	8,028	7,751	36	25	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	17	9.80	12.95	...	...
Fartown	10,717	11,757	81	36	7	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	12	11.72	12.29	0.69	1.02
Deighton and Bradley.	2,166	2,065	15	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	7.73	13.61*	...	...
Dalton	8,521	8,620	55	23	3	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	13	10.26	10.71	0.93	0.93†
Almondbury	14,436	14,051	99	56	7	5	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	7	23	10.54	16.00	...	1.14
Lockwood	13,365	14,549	88	48	5	7	12	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	9	2	5	5	23	13.64	13.24	0.83	1.100
Lindley	8,445	8,327	37	23	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	...	9	15.88	11.09	0.48	...
Longwood	5,359	5,316	27	17	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	9	15.09	12.83	0.75	...
Infirmary (Central)	...	...	2	28	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	22	...	...	...	...
and Nurses Home...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospital (Dalton) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workhouse (Lockwood)	...	...	5	20	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5	...	7	...	...	...	...
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
&W.R. Lunatic Asylum's	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,047	94,703	555	360	43	28	91	...	4	3	2	11	...	1	44	52	36	32	175	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population	23.52	15.26	0.17	0.13	0.08	0.47	0.04	1.86	2.20	1.53	1.36	7.42	14.74	15.26	0.85	0.89

* Central, with Infirmery, and Nurses Home, 16.76 Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 77 Death Rate of 77 large towns, 12.6.
† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 12.11. " previous corresponding period, 86. Death Rate (Zymotic) " 1.14
o Lockwood, with Workhouse, 18.76. " Birth Rate " 26.1.

TABLE III.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 1st October, 1910.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year, 1910.	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 1st Oct., 1910	Deaths Registered during the 13 weeks ended 1st Oct., 1910	AGE MORTALITY			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							All other Diseases.	Rate of Mortality per 1000.								
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough	Fevers.			Diarrhoea.	Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	During the 13 weeks ended 1st Oct., 1910	During the corre- ponding period year previous.	During the corre- ponding period year previous.	During the 13 weeks ended 1st Oct., 1910
													Typhoid.	Other.										
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,267	130	91	16	11	20	..	..	..	..	1	11	10	14	9	4	42	14·12	16·40	2·50	2·16*
Marsh	8,028	7,751	43	27	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	2	5	3	13	14·96	13·98	1·55	1·04
Fartown	10,717	11,757	83	35	8	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	15	8	14	9·65	11·95	...	...
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,065	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	17·40	3·89	1·93	...
Dalton	8,521	8,620	49	25	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	2	1	12	9·32	11·64	0·93	1·86†
Almondbury	14,436	14,051	77	50	8	2	14	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	9	4	6	24	11·68	14·28	0·57	0·29
Lockwood	13,365	14,549	93	40	11	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	2	8	20	10·30	11·03	0·28	0·550
Lindley	8,445	8,327	39	14	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	8·66	6·75	0·48	0·96
Longwood	5,359	5,316	29	13	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	9	10·56	9·81	0·75	0·75
Infirmery (Central) and Nurses Home...	...	...	1	24	1	3	5	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	1	2	1	16	..	..	...	...
Hospital (Dalton) ..	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	7	..	..	...	...
Workhouse(Lockwood)	...	...	3	15	...	...	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	...	...
and W.R. Asylums ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,047	94,703	553	350	56	36	82	..	5	..	..	5	18	32	45	36	35	169	..	..	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population ...	...	...	23·44	14·83	...	...	...	0·21	0·08	0·21	0·13	0·76	1·36	1·91	1·53	1·48	7·16	13·98	14·83	1·23	1·40	

* Central. with Infirmary, and Nurses Home, 20.73.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births, 101.
 " " previous corresponding period, 101.

Death Rate of 77 large towns,	11·6.
Death Rate (Zymotic) "	1·54.
Birth Rate "	24·7.

* Central, with Infirmary, and Nurse
† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 15-26.
o Lockwood, with Workhouse, 15-17.

* Central. with Infirmary, and Nurses Home, 20.73.

* Central, with Infirmary, and Nurse
† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 15-26.
o Lockwood, with Workhouse, 15-17.

TABLE IV.

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the thirteen weeks ended 31st December, 1910.

DISTRICTS.	Census Population, 1901.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year, 1910	Births Registered during the 13 weeks ended 31st Dec., 1910	Deaths Registered during the 13 weeks ended 31st Dec., 1910.	AGE MORTALITY.			SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.								Tuberculosis, all forms.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Diseases.	Cancer.	All other Diseases.	Rate of Mortality per 1000.			
					Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough.	Fevers								Diarrhoea.			
													Typhoid.	Other.										
Huddersfield (Central)	24,010	22,267	148	107	18	12	25	..	3	..	..	2	..	5	52	20	11	6	52	17·52	19·29	0·89	1·80*
Marsh	8,028	7,751	59	26	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	3	1	16	15·99	13·46	0·51	...
Fartown	10,717	11,757	59	37	7	2	11	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	18	7	7	1	18	17·23	12·63	...	0·68
Deighton and Bradley	2,166	2,065	7	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	7·73	5·83	...	...
Dalton	8,521	8,620	51	33	10	1	8	..	..	1	..	9	6	..	17	6	3	4	17	11·65	15·37	0·47	0·47+
Almondbury	14,436	14,051	53	42	3	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	3	7	18	12·81	12·00	0·28	0·29
Lockwood	13,365	14,549	89	48	9	5	7	..	2	..	..	9	6	2	20	6	5	4	20	13·36	13·24	0·56	1·100
Lindley	8,445	8,327	40	24	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	1	2	3	15	12·51	11·57	0·48	0·48
Longwood	5,359	5,316	30	16	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	1	12	15·09	12·08	0·75	..
Infirmaries (Central) ... and Nurses Home...	...	...	1	31	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	22	3	1	4	22	...	...	...	...
Hospital (Dalton) .....	...	...	...	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...
Workhouse(Lockwood) Do. (Deanhouse)	...	...	8	27	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	15	7	..	1	15	...	...	...	...
and W.R. Asylums ..	...	...	...	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	1	..	5	...	...	...	...
Borough	95,047	94,703	545	410	60	29	104	..	5	3	6	3	..	9	35	68	37	32	212	...	...	...	...
Rate per 1000 of Esti- mated Population ...	...	...	23·10	17·38	..	..	..	..	0·21	0·13	0·25	0·13	..	0·38	1·48	2·88	1·57	1·30	8·98	17·20	17·38	0·93	1·10

* Central, with Infirmary, and Nurses Home 24.87.

Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 births,	110.
" " " " "	previous corresponding period, 99.

Death Rate of 77 large towns	14.6
Death Rate (Zymotic)	1.29.
Birth Rate	23.6.

* Central, with Infirmary, and Nurses
† Dalton, with Fever Hospital, 19.09.

o Lockwood, with Workhouse, 20.69.

o Lockwood, with Workhouse, 20.69.

TABLE VI.

Death Rate per 1,000 per annum for 1910 and thirty previous years.

Year.	Estimated Population at the middle of the Year.	From all causes. and at all ages.	Children under 1 year.	Children over 1 year and under 5 years.	In persons aged 50 years and upwards.	In persons aged 65 years and upwards.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Violence and Accidents.	Consumption and Diseases of the Breathing organs
							Small pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.			
1910	94,703	16.64	2.28	1.32	...	4.35	...	0.11	0.19	0.16	0.31	0.05	0.32	1.13	0.55	3.63
1909	94,740	16.30	2.35	1.42	...	4.59	...	0.19	0.09	0.21	0.16	0.12	0.27	1.05	0.61	3.87
1908	94,777	17.09	2.73	1.70	...	4.46	...	0.69	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.61	1.65	0.52	3.91
1907	94,814	16.94	2.24	1.21	...	4.59	..	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.19	0.12	0.21	0.77	0.54	4.29
1906	94,851	17.33	3.29	1.94	...	4.51	...	0.65	0.07	0.14	0.34	0.10	0.86	2.15	0.48	4.11
1905	94,888	16.97	2.84	1.36	...	4.41	...	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.49	1.13	0.61	4.39
1904	94,926	17.51	3.21	1.77	...	4.29	0.01	0.79	0.10	0.15	0.26	0.07	0.52	1.91	0.63	4.31
1903	94,963	16.73	2.86	1.36	...	4.42	0.02	...	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.03	0.26	0.84	0.68	4.54
1902	95,000	17.72	3.36	1.81	...	4.24	0.01	0.60	0.11	0.16	0.48	0.05	0.20	1.61	0.58	4.54
1901	95,037	16.69	3.03	1.23	7.63	4.39	...	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	1.41	0.61	4.48
1900	95,074	18.49	3.32	1.89	8.20	...	...	0.62	0.20	0.02	0.18	0.24	0.50	1.74	0.57	5.26
1899	95,112	17.63	3.79	1.41	7.44	...	...	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.59	0.25	0.95	2.04	0.52	4.74
1898	95,149	17.13	3.70	1.89	7.03	...	...	0.34	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.81	1.62	0.60	4.65
1897	95,187	17.56	3.30	1.74	6.81	...	...	0.27	0.35	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.35	1.57	0.48	5.05
1896	95,224	17.69	3.63	2.25	6.90	...	...	0.28	0.20	0.27	0.57	0.13	0.34	1.79	0.50	5.51
1895	95,261	17.89	3.58	1.95	7.00	...	...	0.13	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.06	0.54	1.36	0.47	5.17
1894	95,299	16.46	3.35	1.94	5.92	...	...	0.14	0.24	0.28	0.58	0.14	0.19	1.57	0.40	4.81
1893	95,336	17.84	2.37	2.05	6.82	...	0.02	0.26	0.26	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.55	1.41	0.38	5.55
1892	95,373	18.37	3.53	2.60	6.97	...	0.01	0.71	0.19	0.07	0.30	0.06	0.19	1.55	0.48	5.76
1891	95,410	23.02	4.52	3.51	8.64	...	...	1.12	0.31	0.05	0.62	0.16	0.14	2.40	0.67	7.66
1890	94,253	18.84	3.83	2.19	7.02	...	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.42	0.25	0.39	1.23	0.48	6.58
1889	92,825	18.79	4.15	2.78	6.33	...	...	0.98	0.28	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.36	2.02	0.38	5.95
1888	91,419	18.51	3.90	2.80	6.37	...	0.02	0.36	0.29	0.15	0.41	0.13	0.19	1.55	0.65	5.40
1887	90,034	22.99	5.06	4.42	6.70	...	...	1.39	0.35	0.46	0.68	0.10	0.41	3.39	0.51	7.26
1886	88,670	19.54	4.49	2.76	6.30	...	...	0.19	0.37	0.14	0.32	0.14	0.48	1.63	0.79	6.38
1885	87,327	20.05	4.62	2.84	6.79	...	...	0.65	0.13	0.05	0.29	0.11	0.20	1.42	0.74	6.50
1884	86,004	19.54	4.84	2.55	6.34	...	...	0.18	0.08	0.05	0.70	0.14	0.63	1.77	0.57	5.65
1883	84,450	21.38	5.14	3.09	6.52	...	...	0.39	0.08	0.04	0.55	0.18	0.44	1.68	0.58	7.65
1882	83,271	22.39	5.64	3.93	6.60	...	...	0.96	0.26	0.07	0.64	0.18	0.53	2.63	0.65	6.81
1881	82,113	20.35	4.67	2.82	6.54	...	...	0.09	0.21	0.04	0.42	0.13	0.38	1.26	0.75	6.50
1880	81,780	22.04	5.20	3.79	6.66	...	0.02	0.40	0.28	0.05	0.15	0.67	0.91	2.49	0.61	6.72

TABLE VII.

Mortality per 1,000 Persons Living at all Ages.																	
DISTRICTS.	Birth-rate	Mortality per 1,000 Persons Living at all Ages.															
		Children under 1 year.	1 to 5 Years.	Adults over 65 years.	Seven Zymotic Diseases	Constitutional Diseases	Tuberculosis, all forms.	Developmental Diseases	Diseases of the Nervous System	Diseases of the Circulatory System	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Digestive System	Diseases of the Urinary System	Diseases of the Reproductive System	Violence	Ill-defined and not Specified Causes.	Total from all Causes
Central (with Infirmary) & Nurses H.	23.30	3.06	1.94	4.42	1.53	1.98	1.98	2.66	1.80	2.03	3.42	2.30	1.13	0.18	1.26	0.04	21.22
Central (without Infirmary).....	23.03	2.79	1.67	3.78	1.44	1.40	1.76	2.43	1.40	1.58	3.11	0.90	0.99	0.09	0.58	0.04	16.36
Marsh	23.30	1.94	0.78	3.24	0.39	2.46	1.04	1.81	1.94	2.07	1.68	0.52	0.26	0.39	0.39	..	14.24
Fartown	24.41	2.39	0.43	3.75	0.60	2.22	1.02	1.88	0.85	1.62	2.56	0.51	0.60	...	0.68	..	13.06
Deighton and Bradley.....	18.46	2.91	1.46	2.91	0.97	0.49	1.46	1.46	1.94	0.97	2.43	0.97	0.49	0.49	0.97	..	13.12
Dalton (with Sanatorium)	23.16	2.68	3.03	4.07	4.42	1.05	1.28	2.44	2.44	1.75	1.98	0.81	0.58	0.12	0.23	..	17.34
Dalton (without Sanatorium).....	23.16	2.44	1.16	4.07	1.05	1.05	1.28	2.44	2.44	1.75	1.98	0.81	0.58	0.12	0.23	..	13.74
Almondbury.....	22.21	1.86	0.86	3.93	0.43	2.07	1.71	2.50	1.36	1.78	2.43	0.36	1.21	...	0.14	..	14.28
Lockwood (with Workhouse)	25.59	2.55	1.45	5.24	0.76	2.28	2.41	3.65	2.48	1.93	2.83	0.34	1.24	0.14	0.28	..	19.10
Lockwood (without Workhouse).....	24.14	2.21	1.38	2.90	0.76	1.79	1.79	2.07	1.65	1.31	1.31	0.34	1.10	0.14	0.14	..	12.97
Lindley	17.71	0.60	0.60	3.86	0.48	1.57	0.84	1.81	1.32	1.32	0.84	0.72	0.12	...	0.12	..	9.28
Longwood	21.71	1.32	0.75	5.66	0.38	1.51	0.75	2.83	2.08	1.13	1.89	0.75	0.38	...	0.38	..	12.65
Total for Borough, 1910	22.93	2.28	1.32	4.35	1.13	1.94	1.62	2.58	1.93	1.81	2.55	0.95	0.83	0.12	0.55	0.01	16.64
Do. for 1909	24.55	2.35	1.42	4.59	1.05	1.56	1.54	2.82	1.83	1.67	2.85	0.75	0.85	0.15	0.61	0.02	16.30

TABLE VIII.

Cases of infectious diseases notified under the 64th clause of the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1880, or found through official enquiries, during the four quarters of the 52 weeks of the year 1910.

A Cases of Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Typhus Fever.

	1st Quarter				2nd Quarter				3rd Quarter				4th Quarter				YEAR			
	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.	Cases heard of.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in Borough.	Deaths in Hospital.
Small pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	249	240	7	2	190	181	3	2	268	266	5	4	230	220	3	3	937	907	18	15
Typhoid fever	7	7	2	2	2	1	...	...	8	7	3	3	8	8	...	...	25	23	5	5
Typhus fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The above 4 diseases.	256	247	9	8	192	182	3	2	276	273	8	7	238	228	3	3	962	930	23	20

B Other Diseases.

	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter			TOTAL		
	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths	Heard of	Hospital	Deaths
Continued fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	24	20	...	17	16	...	16	12	...	20	14	...	77	62	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	3	5
Erysipelas	18	14	12	13	57
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